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The Defense Program

Army Procurement

BY HON. LOUIS JOHNSON
The Assistant Secretary of War

DURING the fiscal year 1938-1939, peace-time procurement of military supplies for our Army reached an all-time high record. As a result, every arm and service finds itself today in a better condition in point of equipment than at any time since the World War. Due to careful planning and constant supervision, all supply and procurement objectives set for the year have been practically completed.

Let me point out a few of the outstanding achievements.

In the Air Corps, we received from the industry up to June 1st, 703 airplanes, including heavy and medium bombers, pursuit, attack, observation, cargo and training type airplanes. We allotted new contracts for the purchase of 763 airplanes of the following types:

Bomber, heavy	8
Bomber, attack	188
Interceptor, pursuit	26
Single engine pursuit	527
Photographic	14

Of this number, 539 are accounted for under the emergency \$50,000,000 program and the balance has been ordered from regular funds.

In the course of the year, we also exercised options under existing contracts for fifty-three B-18A Douglas and eleven B-17A four-engine Boeing bombers and procured through competition seventy-four O-47B Corps and Army observation airplanes.

In addition to the planes themselves, the Air Corps procured or had other services procure for them, engines, propellers, wheels, brakes, instruments, bombs, bomb sights, machine guns, ammunition, radio equipment, pyrotechnics and other items indispensable to properly equipped fighting machines. For example, the number of aircraft cannon was increased by 650 per cent.

While at present Air Corps items dominate the War Department procurement field, the needs of the other arms and services have not been neglected. Let me illustrate.

We have ordered for production an increase in the number of sound locators for anti-aircraft fire control of 400 per cent; of three-inch anti-aircraft guns and carriages of 210 per cent; of anti-aircraft machine guns of 140 per cent; of semi-automatic rifles—the famous Garrand—of 135 per cent; of directors for anti-aircraft fire control of 130 per cent; and of trench mortars and scout cars, each of 15 per cent. A year ago, we had no anti-tank guns. Today, we have under contract enough for nineteen regiments. A year ago, we had no 37 millimeter anti-aircraft mounts. Today, we have ordered enough to take care of seven and one-half regiments.

In addition, we have placed with industry and arsenals orders for approximately twelve million dollars for assorted types of ammunition. More than five hundred thousand dollars, we obligated for
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Harris & Ewing Photo

Welcome to Brazilian Chief of Staff at Annapolis. Left to right: Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, deputy chief of staff, General Malin Craig, chief of staff, General Goes Monteiro, Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins, and Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy.

Status of Defense Funds

Regular War Department Appropriation Bill, 1940, passed	\$548,995,812
Regular Navy Department Appropriation Bill, 1940, passed	773,420,241
Regular Coast Guard Appropriation Bill, 1940, passed	25,003,210
Second Deficiency Bill, passed, Army, \$119,380,287; Navy, \$36,700,637; and Coast Guard, \$1,929,075; total	158,009,999
Special Military Appropriation Bill, passed House	292,695,587
Non-Military Appropriations	
Civilian Conservation Corps, passed	\$295,000,000
Civil Functions, War Department, passed	305,188,514
Authorizations	
Navy Public Works, shore establishments, passed	\$54,000,000
Strategic Materials, passed	100,000,000
Coast Guard Expansion, reported favorably	14,473,000
Naval construction, supplemental estimates submitted	12,100,000
Additional Locks, Panama Canal (in Committee, both houses)	277,000,000
Authorizations, Non-Military	
Civil Aeronautics Pilot Training, passed	\$5,675,000

Senate Committee Reports Navy Personnel Bill

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this week favorably reported the bill amending the Naval Line Selection Act of 1938, after restoring the measure to virtually the form of the original recommendations of the Navy Department.

The Senate Committee's action presages another battle between the House and Senate over the selection system of the Navy. In reporting the bill, the Senate committee knocked out a House amendment suspending the retirement of fifted, but not designated for retention, officers who are so advanced between now and 1944. This amendment sponsored by

both Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the committee, will most certainly be a point of bitter contention between the two houses after the bill has passed the Senate and gone to conference.

It will be remembered that the 1938 Act was subject to a great deal of change in conference when it was originally passed, and the legislation now before Congress is partially designed to correct difficulties that have arisen since the
(Please turn to Page 1008)

Minority Report Holds Back Age-in-Grade Bill

Filing of a minority report by ten members of the House Military Committee this week prevented Representative Andrew J. May, chairman, from getting immediate action on a special rule for consideration of the Woodring age-in-grade bill by the House.

Representative May appeared before the House Rules committee on Thursday to ask them to give a right-of-way to the age-in-grade retirement plan, but when members of the committee learned that a minority report against the measure had been rendered they agreed to postpone further consideration of the proposed rule.

However, the following day Representative Cox, acting chairman of the Rules Committee, said that he sees no reason why his committee cannot resume the hearing next week, give the opposition a chance to be heard and report out a rule for its early consideration. He said that following Thursday's hearing he had talked to Speaker Bankhead and Representative Rayburn, majority floor leader, and been informed that both of them favor the measure. Under the rule, he said, the opposition would be given time on the floor to present their case.

Meanwhile there was evidence of the Administration's effort to secure enactment of the measure. President Roosevelt, it was said at the Capitol, has sent notes to Speaker Bankhead, Representative May, and Senator Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, personally endorsing the bill and asking them to use their efforts to assure its passage.

In addition, Chairman May has announced that when the bill reaches the floor he will offer a committee-approved amendment excluding officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department from the forced retirement provisions of the bill until after the year 1955. The amendment was prepared in the War Department upon the request of members of the committee, who apparently feel that most of the opposition to the bill is coming from congressmen who object to retiring lawyers because they exceed the age limits set for the various grades. However, Representative John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, leader of the opposition group announced that such an amendment would not make him agree to the bill. He is opposed to the basic principles of the plan, he declared.

Thursday's hearing before the Rules committee lasted only 15 minutes. Representative E. E. Cox, of Ga., Acting Chairman of the Committee, questioned Mr. May closely as to the effects of the bill and at the conclusion of Mr. May's explanatory remarks expressed doubt as to the necessity of immediate action on the legislation and as to the necessity of the legislation at all. Representative Cox asked Mr. May the ages of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, General Joffre and other World War generals, and asked why, if elderly officers are not fit for service,
(Please turn to Page 1005)

Editors Point Out Benefits of Military Service to Youth of United States

Editors throughout the country hailed the recent announcement that the Army was going to recruit within the next year about 115,000 men to carry out expansions and fill expired terms of enlistments. The issue of the benefits to the nation and to prospective soldiers themselves was taken up.

It was pointed out that the calibre of the enlisted personnel of the Army is now very high, and that through its training programs, the Army provides a good foundation for success in later civil life.

The Detroit, Mich., *Free Press* comments, "Army officers are preparing a drive to obtain early 115,000 recruits and re-enlistments in the next 13 months. As a result of the Army expansion program, about 37,000 recruits will be sought, while about 78,000 vacancies in the regular service that will occur during the year starting July 1 will be filled partly by new recruits and partly by re-enlistments . . .

"A nation of 130,000,000, with 10 or 11 millions out of work, should be able to furnish 115,000 men to wear Uncle Sam's uniform for from \$21 to \$157.50 cash a month, clothing and keep, without any great difficulty.

"The recruiting officers, though, are more particular than they once were about the qualifications of the men they sign up. A man to get their oked today must be an American citizen, sound of body, 18 to 35 years old, 64 to 78 inches tall, weighing between 128 and 211 pounds, and except in unusual circumstances, unmarried. And he must also be of good character and reputation. The Army is to be no refuge for jailbirds.

"The Navy always has more applications for enlistments than it has vacancies. And there is no reason why the Army, a coordinate branch of the national defense, which pays its enlisted men well and offers them training in many trades, should not be equally fortunate if it sets about, with intelligence and energy, to popularize itself with young America.

The Houston, Texas, *Post* observes, "A military career does not appeal to the average American youth, but the military services today offer many opportunities for learning they did not formerly offer. A young man can go further and do worse than spend a period in the Army or the Navy, if he will take advantage of the opportunities to learn that they present to him.

"The Army definitely can offer, aside from the more colorful advantage of travel and adventure, training in numerous skilled crafts through its specialized schools, including aviation mechanics, greater opportunities for advancements than are open to many civilian apprentices, and a living wage—small in cash at the beginning, but good as compared with many limited fields outside the service.

"With these openings available, there should be fewer young men clients on the relief rolls. Lament the necessity of expanding our armaments, if we please, but the expansion is under way, men are needed, and the chance is offered to get into self-sustaining positions."

Infantry School Graduation

Their unusual opportunities for command in a United States Infantry recently modernized until it equals in quality the world's best having been emphasized before them by the chief of their branch, Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, who presented to them their diplomas at brief but impressive graduation exercises, the 141 graduates of the long term courses of the terminating school year at the Infantry School started leaving Fort Benning in force last week for new stations and responsibilities.

General Lynch emphasized that while the young infantry officer graduate will find at his new station new weapons and new organizational tables, with resultant fundamental changes in tactics, he will find one highly important responsibility of an army officer unchanged—that of the management of men. Upon this problem he invited their thoughtful attention, that the material things recently acquired or on the way to units to effect their modernization may be matched by that leadership which will assure to the United States the world's best infantry.

General Lynch Speaks

At the exercises, which were held in the Main Theatre, General Lynch was introduced by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, the school commandant, and the graduates were presented to him by Col. Courtney H. Hodges, the assistant commandant. Both General Singleton and Colonel Hodges congratulated the graduates on the zeal that had been displayed in their work at the school and expressed their confidence in their ability and willingness to make use of the knowledge they had acquired. General Lynch, in extending his congratulations to the classes and faculty on the successful termination of the course, assured all officers present of the continued interest of his office in their individual careers and future assignments.

In his address General Lynch said:

"You are finishing your course here at a

critical period in the development of the infantry. Most of you will soon return to duty with a regiment. You will join a very different regiment when you leave here from the one you knew a year ago. Infantry is undergoing a radical transformation in armament, in organization, in tactics, and in methods of training. In the course of the next year infantry rearmament will be practically complete in both the Regular Army and the National Guard. The rifle regiment will have M-1 rifles, modified Browning automatic rifles, 60 mm mortars, 81 mm mortars, 50 and 30-Cal. machine guns, and 37 mm guns, all in the quantities needed. In other new equipment, it will have weapons carriers, voice radios, and the combination field range and rolling kitchen. Tank units will have new medium and new light tanks.

"The regimental organization will, as you know, have altered radically. The rifle company, with its weapons platoon of light mortars and light machine guns, and the battalion, with its heavy weapons company, will have a character and an independence they have never had before.

"The fundamental changes in tactics flowing from this rearmament have been developed at considerable length in the Infantry Journal and are doubtless familiar to you. Revised regulations embodying the new tactical principles will be promulgated before the end of the calendar year.

"At the same time the new simplified drill regulations will be distributed and will not only clear the way for concentration on tactical training but also make for greater accuracy in drill and better discipline.

"We are now all set for transformation from a condition that bordered closely on the obsolete into modern infantry equal in quality to any in the world."

Effect of Military Life

Turning from the material to men, General Lynch quoted from Thomas Carlyle on the miraculous change that takes place when men are organized in a military unit, as a way of emphasizing that the officer of today in adjusting himself to the many infantry innovations must not overlook the importance of an old problem that is theirs. He continued:

"You will still be judged above all, by your ability to weld individuals into a unit, to create that spirit of cohesion, of solidarity,

Says the Harrisburg, Pa., *Telegraph*, "To 115,000 of the nation's youth, the Army's expansion plans offer an interesting career. Enlistments are being accepted for the Air Corps and many other branches of the service. To qualify boys must be of good moral character, in good physical condition and willing and eager to embark in activities that train minds as well as bodies. Mechanization demands boys of superior intelligence, and those who are now enlisting are well qualified."

The Long Beach, Calif., *Press Telegram* points out, "Commencement days are opportune for recruiting the Army. It may not have been premeditated on the part of the War Department in fixing such a time for inviting enlistments to the number of 115,000, but the action should serve in a large way in relieving the strain upon private industry in its attempt to absorb the product of the diploma mills of the country at graduation of many thousands of youths from institutions of higher learning. . . .

"Under modern conditions, in which mechanization figures in a prominent way, the Army is an inviting field for America's youth. Not mere military training and services are offered. Vocations that fit one for civilian activities following retirement are included in the courses of study."

The Memphis, Tenn., *Commercial Appeal* emphasizes, "Thousands of young men, having completed their high school educations and being unable to find work because of the present economic situation, are perplexed as to their immediate future. These young men could not do better than to consider the Army's present plan to recruit 115,000 men during the next year.

"There are so many specialist branches in the modern Army that no young man with ambition need be inactive, or feel denied of an opportunity to better fit himself for the place he will eventually take in the nation's communal life. At the very least, the opportunities afforded by the Army are worth investigating. Enlistment in the regular service is no longer stigmatic, for the Army no longer tolerates hoodlums, nor does it have a place for any man who lacks basic education.

"The Air Service alone will take 17,000 young men to be trained as air mechanics. The air industry is yet in its swaddling clothes. For the well-trained air mechanic there will always be a well-paying job in the future.

"But whether Air Service or Service of Supply, where much can be learned by the youngster whose ambitions lie along mercantile lines, the Army has much to offer from a training standpoint, and while in the Army every man's economic needs at least are met.

"The chances of being forced into combat for the youngster who enlists today are nil, to our mind. If war should come through necessities of national defense, those in the service will have the advantage of having been well trained. Those of us who are not in, will be in . . . Military service with an additional opportunity of furthering one's education is infinitely more to be desired than loafing and its accompanying destruction of personal morale."

that distinguishes a military organization from any merely assembled group.

"When men are organized into a military unit, a transformation takes place by which the weakness of the individual becomes the might of the mass. The change is spiritual as well as physical.

"Thousands of men, each with a will and an individuality of his own, surrender their freedom of action and merge their personality in a group. They submit to the orders of a leader who, in the grave emergency of war, holds absolute power over their every movement; on whose single order they may be sent forth to deal death or to meet it. Next to the bond of religious faith and closely allied to it, the military tie is the strongest that unites the minds and actions of masses of men. It is built of the tenuous but enduring fabric of human faith, of a manly sense of discipline, of the deep instinct of loyalty of the soldier to his chief.

"There is no vocation in life that demands a higher idealism than that of the soldier. Without that, it is the lowest of all. There is, moreover, no calling that permits a man to live in accordance with his higher nature more freely than the soldier's. Our lives are free from the fierce competition engendered by the strife for success in many civil vocations. We are perhaps, more than most other men, at liberty to form our friendships without taint of self-interest. In the practice of our profession in time of peace, we learn to work with, and not against, our fellow man. That rare and beautiful relation known as comradeship is ours in a pre-eminent degree. It reaches its high point in the dark hour of war when the soldier shows that greater love in laying down his life to save his friend.

Faith in Life

"These are the things that give a meaning to life, a faith that life is worth while, that it has higher ends than the fading advantage of the day. It is this idealism that gives a meaning and a reality to the forms of military organization and creates that solidarity of feeling and action, that cohesion, which most distinguishes the veteran unit from the raw levy. This is the strength of military organization. It is the product of long association under a leadership that knows how to build up the spirit of mutual confidence of man in man.

"But there is another side to this question of military solidarity. If it greatly increases the power of the individual, it imposes on

him added responsibility. He becomes responsible for the conduct of the organization, individually as well as collectively. The record of the organization is his record. He cannot disengage himself from it. If he shares in the pride of its achievements, he must take to heart its defaults. There is no vocation in life where a man is to a greater extent his brother's keeper than in the Army. Show me a company where there is no public opinion among the men to restrain and protect the wavering comrade, where the men lack the sense of personal responsibility for the organization, and I will show you a company where there is little company spirit, where military proficiency is low, where the disciplinary record is poor. The most powerful lever of discipline is the public opinion, the pride, of the organization. An effective public opinion in an organization means the complete acceptance by the men of their individual responsibility for the action of their unit and all the individuals who compose it.

"The old Roman legions had this sense of personal responsibility for the record of the organization in a high degree. History relates that one of Antony's legions in the Asiatic wars, ashamed of its conduct in battle, requested the commander to inflict upon it the terrible penalty of decimation the death of every tenth man.

"If the public opinion of an organization against an improper action or neglect is strong, that thing simply does not happen in that organization. And the existence of such a public opinion is the finest evidence of good leadership on the part of the organization commander. To build it up, sustain and guide it is his greatest task.

Solidarity in Sentiment

"As in the case of the old Roman legion, that solidarity of sentiment which distinguishes military organization from all other forms of human association, finds its finest expression in devotion to the leader. It is around the leader that all military organization clusters. Leadership may indeed be said to be the soul of military organization. The vitality of a military unit flows from the exercise of the powers of leadership in every grade from the squad leader to the general.

"It is in terms of organizational solidarity and leadership, not guns and battalions, that the strength of armies is to be measured. A fervent spirit in a nation has a way of

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What Naval Appropriations Mean to American Industry

BY REAR ADM. RAY SPEAR, (SC) USN

Paymaster General of Navy

UNDER the terms of the 1940 Naval Appropriation Act, \$773,049,151 will be available to carry out the expansion and operating programs of the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment. As in past years, practically every dollar appropriated for this purpose will benefit some portion of American industry.

The sustained purchasing power provided by the appropriations for the pay of officer, enlisted, and civil personnel, because it is indirect, is probably most frequently overlooked; yet the resulting capacity for the purchase of consumer goods is spread throughout the country.

Because of the highly mechanized nature of the United States Navy, however, approximately two-thirds of the total amount appropriated for the next fiscal year will be required for the augmentation, maintenance, and operation of the material resources of the naval establishment.

The largest single amount provided in the Act is the appropriation of \$253,604,712 for the construction of new vessels. The direct benefits which will accrue to industry from this building program are readily recognized, but the effects will extend far beyond the ship building and steel industries, in the process of obtaining the wide range of materials essential to commission these new vessels.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, has estimated that for each \$1,000,000 expended on construction, 40.6 per cent is spent for material, 39.1 per cent for labor, with the remaining 20.3 per cent for other expenses.

Of this yard stick of a million dollars, 40.6 per cent or \$406,000, is expended for materials, as follows:

ALL MATERIALS	\$406,000
Aluminum sheets, shapes and castings	2,000
Boilers	10,000
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	3,000
Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies	52,000
Electric wiring and fixtures	21,000
Elevators and elevator equipment	4,000
Engines, turbines, auxiliary machinery and equipment	47,000
Forgings, iron and steel	10,000
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	56,000
Furniture and furnishings	4,000
Hardware, miscellaneous	1,000
Heating and ventilating equipment	6,000
Instruments	2,000
Lumber	2,000
Machine tools	2,000
Metal doors, shutters, molding, and trim	4,000
Non-ferrous metal castings, sheets, pipe, and tubing etc., n.e.c.	26,000
Paints and varnishes	3,000
Petroleum products	5,000
Plumbing fixtures and supplies	1,000
Pumps and pumping equipment	12,000
Steel-works and rolling mill products, not elsewhere classified	90,000
Wall plaster, wall board, and insulation material	2,000
Wire and wireworks products	5,000
Other materials	33,000

Also included in the Act is an appropriation of \$82,798,000 for the Bureau of Aeronautics, of which \$46,898,000 will be available for the construction and procurement of aircraft, equipment, spare parts, and accessories. In addition to those expenditures during the coming year, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for not more than \$20,000,000 worth of similar material. In order to promote progress in naval aviation, \$9,500,000 is specifically provided to continue experiments and development work on all types of aircraft. The greater part of the remainder of this appropriation will be required for the purchase of additional material for the maintenance, repair and operation of naval aircraft.

Three Army and Navy Officers Honored by Universities



Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, USA; Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-ret., and Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, USA-ret., who were recipients of the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the University of Wyoming and Princeton University this month.

TWO officers of the Army and one retired Naval Officer were honored this week with the degree of doctor of laws by their alma maters. The University of Wyoming, at its commencement exercises at Laramie, June 5, conferred degrees upon Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area. Princeton conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, USA-Ret., June 20.

Admiral Land graduated from the University of Wyoming with degree of A.B. in 1898, and took his master's degree at the same university in 1907. He also obtained a B.S. degree at the Naval Academy and a M.S. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A Naval constructor, aeronautical expert and

diplomat, he served on the staff of Admiral Sims during the World War, and was former Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

General Brees graduated from Wyoming in 1897, and the following year enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War as a Lieutenant of Cavalry. In 1898 he went into the Regular Army as a second Lieutenant of Artillery and was a major when the United States entered the World War. He served in the National Army as colonel and received permanent promotion to that grade in 1920, to brigadier general in 1930, and to major general in 1936.

General Frank Ross McCoy also saw service in the Spanish-American War, and in the Philippines, Mexico and in the World War, retiring from active service only last year. He has sat on several international commissions.

Service Views On Age-In-Grade Proposal

Following is a tabulation of the first 3,300 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey of the opinions of promotion list officers on the proposed age-in-grade retirement system and related principles. Additional returns are being tabulated and will be published in subsequent issues.

	BY GRADES		BY ARMS AND SERVICES					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Colonels	86	182	136	123	129	138	19	247
Lt. Cols.	235	138	132	238	250	124	46	330
Majors	724	414	342	757	731	382	129	999
Captains	685	183	126	728	703	155	128	730
1st Lts.	340	42	57	321	317	56	61	321
2nd Lts.	158	32	55	128	119	50	42	147
TOTALS	2228	991	848	2295	2247	905	425	2774
	BY GRADES		BY ARMS AND SERVICES					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
AGD	5	15	8	15	11	12	4	18
JAGD	13	29	11	30	15	26	9	33
QMC	119	119	86	145	138	96	27	210
FD	31	19	10	38	35	14	7	42
CE	175	66	46	193	185	56	57	185
OD	84	35	23	95	91	27	26	92
SC	69	30	27	72	67	31	13	88
CWS	14	9	6	16	16	7	5	18
CAV	188	58	61	178	183	59	26	221
FA	358	136	108	371	374	110	65	423
CAC	191	64	71	179	191	53	21	230
INF	762	356	329	751	739	349	111	986
AC	219	55	62	212	202	65	54	228
TOTALS	2228	991	848	2295	2247	905	425	2774

The aviation, petroleum, and allied industries will benefit not only from the contracts in which, directly or indirectly, they may participate, but also as a result of the experimental and development work which the Navy will be able to continue.

While the amounts which the Navy will expend for the construction of new

vessels and for the continuation of its aviation program will provide direct and readily apparent assistance to American industry, they comprise only a part of the total program for the next fiscal year.

Some sixty-four million dollars will be expended on the shore station program of the Navy during the year. In addition—
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War Dept. 'Streamlines' Inf. Drill Regulations

The long awaited revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations has been approved by the War Department and announcement made that the new drill formations will be employed by the various components of the Army of the United States this Fall.

The new Regulations are the result of extended studies in the office of the Chief of Infantry, the Infantry Board and the General Staff and of extended tests at Ft. Benning, Ga.

An official announcement concerning what it termed the "Streamlined" Infantry Drill Regulations was issued by the War Department in which it was stated:

"The new regulations have been designed to provide a system of drill which can be used by any type of organization. Changes in strength or weapons will not necessitate revision of drill procedure. This has been effected by adopting the so-called 'column of three' drill with provision to permit its use in column of fours for units whose squads are not in multiples of three.

"The positions, steps and marchings performed by the individual soldier remain substantially unchanged. The marching cadence, however, has been reduced from 128 to 120 steps per minute. A few of the more difficult operations in the manual of arms have been simplified.

"Under the new regulations a squad of foot troops, without transportation, will form in single rank, rather than in the double rank now customary, with the squad leader on the right. Squads within platoons will form one behind another. Columns will be formed by execution of the simple movement of right face by members of the squads. The number of men in the squad is immaterial to the performance of the drill of the unit, a distinct advantage in view of the expansion of the rifle squad to twelve men when at war strength.

"The drill for units with animal-drawn carts or pack transportation has been revised so as to make it identical with the drill for units with motor carriers; therefore, if a machine gun squad finds a motor carrier substituted for pack equipment instruction in a new type of drill will be unnecessary.

"The drill designed for motor or wagon units is simply a means of forming and moving units which are composed entirely of vehicles. The movements are limited to getting the vehicles into a column or mass formation where they can follow a leader and operate as he directs.

"A primary advantage of the revised drill regulations lies in the simplicity of the movements, which will facilitate instruction of recruits. The new drill procedure also will facilitate the prompt movement of units and individuals into battlefield formations.

"The drill procedure pertaining to regulation ceremonies has been considerably modified, the 'parade' having been assimilated by the 'review' which becomes a simple but impressive ceremony. Under the revised regulations a radical innovation will become effective in that the officers and enlisted men being inspected by a reviewing officer will execute 'eyes right' and then follow the reviewing officer with their eyes until he has passed their positions. Formerly persons in ranks under inspection looked straight to their immediate fronts.

"However, for special ceremonial purposes there have been retained battalion and regimental parade ceremonies which differ little from the present parades except that the troops pass in review in mass formation rather than in the former line formation. The parade ceremonies are optional with the commanders of local garrisons.

"In order that there will be no interference with the 1939 summer training activities of the civilian components of the Army of the United States, the new regulations will not become effective for the Regular Army and National Guard until approximately Sept. 1, 1939, except
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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



New Inf. Drill Regulations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

for the division now undergoing reorganizational test at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. No definite date has been set when the new drill regulations will become mandatory for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

"The War Department announced that the revised regulations would be issued in official form in ample time before required for use by the various components of the Army of the United States."

Industrial College Graduates

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson termed 62 graduates of the Army Industrial College who received diplomas from him at commencement exercises May 19 fortunate in graduating at a time when both Congress and the public were giving the supply features of national defense their keenest attention.

Assistant Secretary Johnson told the graduates assembled in the auditorium of the Public Health Service building that they owed loyalty both to the democracy under which the United States was established and formed, and to the capitalist system which has given the greatest happiness to the greatest number of its citizens.

The student officers were warned that industry would want to know of them what plans government had for business in event of an emergency, and it was made clear by Mr. Johnson that the government under no considerations is planning to take over industry in any emergency. Industry and the Army, he said, have both their own fields of labor.

Exhorting them to conduct themselves honorably, Mr. Johnson told the student officers that they would go from the schools to posts where often they would be the only representatives of the War Department in the community, and would, in fact, be the War Department in the eyes of the residents.

Mr. Johnson was introduced by Col. Francis H. Miles, jr., OD, commandant of the college. Chaplain John F. Monahan delivered the invocation.

Graduates of the nine-months' course were:

Anderson, Anton B., Comdr., USN.
Bahr, George H., Lt. Comdr., USN.
Beakley, Wallace M., Lt., USN.
Beers, Vere A., Capt., CE.
Bogert, Howard Z., Major, AC.

Borum, Fred S., Major, AC.
Campbell, William P., Capt., FD.
Clark, Glenmore F., Capt., (MC), USN.
Connell, John F., Capt., FD.
Craigie, Laurence C., Capt., AC.
Dean, William F., Capt., Inf.
Earnest, Herbert L., Major, Cav.
Espe, Carl F., Lt. Comdr., USN.
Fisher, George J. B., Major, CWS.
Frost, William R., Major, FA.
Ginsburgh, Abraham R., Major, JAGD.
Hausmann, David N., Capt., OD.
Henning, Elmer R., Comdr., USN.
Hester, Hugh B., Major, QMC.
Hubbell, Richard L., Major, OD.
Irvine, Clarence S., Capt., AC.
Irwin, Gordon C., Major, SC.
Kennedy, Emile T., Major, AC.
Kutz, Harry R., Lt. Col., OD.
Leach, Ralph D., Major, USMC.
Logan, Paul P., Major, QMC.
Longino, James C., Major, QMC.
Lowrie, Noble W., Lt., (SC), USN.
Marriner, Alfred W., Major, AC.
Martin, Louis LeR., Major, Cav.
Mesick, Benjamin S., Capt., OD.
Miller, Joe J., Major, SC.
Miller, Leland A., Major, OD.
Noyes, John R., Capt., CE.
Nutt, Clifford C., Major, AC.
Patch, Ernest L., Comdr., (CC), USN.
Propst, Rudolph W., Major, AC.
Rogers, Richard G., Capt., QMC.
Ruddell, James C., Lt. Col., CAC.
Schwarz, Philip, Capt., OD.
Seleen, Paul M., Capt., OD.
Shaffer, Howard M., Comdr., (SC), USN.
Shaw, Franklin P., Major, JAGD.
Sheridan, Arthur J., Capt., CE.
Silkman, John M., Major, CE.
Smith, Stuart G., Major, MC.
Soderholm, Walter H., Major, OD.
Taylor, Galen M., Capt., OD.
Thornton, Richard B., Capt., QMC.
Thorp, Wakeman B., Lt. Comdr., USN.
Ulen, Francis G., Comdr., (DC), USN.
Ungethuen, Walter J., Major, CWS.
Van Deusen, Edwin S., Major, QMC.
Vinson, Wilbur H., Capt., Inf.
Wahl, George D., Major, FA.
Walsh, Robert L., Lt. Col., AC.
Weeks, John A., Capt., QMC.
Wehr, Arthur J., Major, SC.
Wolfe, Walter L., Capt., CAC.
Wilson, William L., Major, MC.
Wolfe, Lloyd R., Major, QMC.
Zwicker, Michael H., Capt., QMC.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Capt. Ulysses J. L. Peoples, jr., 1st Lt. Elmer H. Walker, 1st Lt. Richard C. Blatt, 1st Lt. Harry J. Harrison, 1st Lt. De Vere P. Armstrong, 2nd Lt. Frederick H. Gaston, jr., Warrant Officer Frederic C. Ambrose and Warrant Officer William C. Workinger were elected to membership.

Woodring Age-in-Grade Plan

(Continued from First Page)

those generals were chosen to lead their nation's troops during the war.

Mr. May told Representative Cox that they were chosen because of their experience and ability to command the respect of younger officers.

Apparently unaware that the minority report had been filed the night before, Chairman May told the Rules Committee that, while some members of his committee had asked for time to speak when the bill is taken up on the floor, he did not believe there was opposition in his committee. However a copy of the minority report was brought to his attention by one of the members of the Rules Committee. Representative Cox took the minority report, and turning to the conclusion, called Mr. May's attention to the fact that ten members of his committee had signed the report. Mr. Cox said "Mr. May, among the signers of this minority report I find some men who are among the most influential in the House." Representative May declared that he did not know the report had been filed. He continued his discussion of the need for the legislation, but, when members indicated that they did not feel disposed to grant a rule at this time he closed his testimony and left, after which the committee agreed to postpone the rule.

The minority report, filed this week, was signed by ten members of the committee, and Representative John J. Sparkman, of Ala., leader of the minority faction, said that three other members of the Committee have indicated that they are in opposition to the bill and would have signed the minority report had they not voted in committee to favorably report the measure.

The ten members who affixed their signatures to the report all voted against the bill in committee, they are Representatives Charles I. Faddis, of Pa., John J. Sparkman, of Ala., Paul J. Kilday, of Tex., Joseph W. Byrnes, jr., of Tenn., Dewey Short, of Mo., Albert G. Rutherford, of Pa., J. Parnell Thomas, of N. J., Paul W. Shafer, of Mich., Thomas E. Martin, of Iowa and Forest A. Harness, of Ind.

The President personally told Senator Sheppard of his interest in the bill early this week when Senator Sheppard had occasion to go to the White House on other business.

The text of the minority report follows:

Views of a Minority of the Committee in Opposition to H. R. 6632

"H. R. 6632 was reported by a majority of the Committee on Military Affairs after hearing the testimony of only three witnesses. An examination of the printed hearings will disclose that in the consideration of this measure, far reaching in its application, vitally affecting, as it does, the lives and careers of several thousand officers and their families, less than five hours were spent in hearing testimony. The three who testified were Secretary of War Woodring, Brigadier General Gasser, Acting Chief of Staff, G-1 of the War Department General Staff, and Mr. O'Laughlin, Publisher of Army and Navy Journal.

"Secretary Woodring's statement took probably twenty minutes of the committee's time—simply a statement with no questioning. Mr. O'Laughlin probably required ten minutes to give the results of a poll conducted by his publication among regular army officers. At that time he was able to analyze 600 replies from a total of 10,330 officers on the promotion list. We may say, therefore, that the burden of testimony was borne by General Gasser, Acting Chief of Staff, of the War Department.

"To us it is singular and of great importance that not a single witness opposed to the bill was heard, nor was an opportunity given anyone of the several thousand adversely affected to set forth his views. From the sense of justice and fairness existent in the Anglo-Saxon breast has grown a principle that no person can be deprived of a right without an opportunity to be heard. Every person is entitled to his day in court. But not so here. Not only were they denied the right to appear before the Committee but they cannot even discuss the matter individually with members of Congress. Circular No. 40 issued by the War Department on August 1, 1938, contained the following change in regulation:

"4. Political activities of persons in military service. a. General.—Except as authorized by the War Department, efforts to procure or influence legislation affecting the Army or to procure personal favor through legislation are forbidden. No arm, service, or bureau chief, or subordinate in the War Department, and no other individual of the Regular Army shall apply to Congress, committees of Congress, or to any member of Congress for legislation of any kind except with the approval of the Secretary of War."

"The War Department could have given permission for a full, free and fair discussion of the principles in this bill had it seen fit to do so. Such was not done and until now the lips of those thousands of army officers opposed to this measure remain sealed by order of the War Department. That same sense of fairness has established the principle that in such cases the burden of proof is absolutely upon the proponent and that the tribunal hearing the matter will itself be the guardian of the other party, scrutinizing all matters with great care and resolving all doubts against the proponent.

"Under such a principle should this bill be considered.

"We admit the presence in the promotion list of the 'hump' and we are agreed that some method of giving an orderly and more rapid promotion back of the 'hump' is desirable. However, we cannot agree from the meager evidence presented to our Committee that this proposed plan is the way out of the present difficulty. There are many possible plans, some of which we believe should be explored, in an effort to find one that will not so ruthlessly throw out many of our most efficient officers in the prime of life and ripeness of experience, at an age when they can be the most useful. Certainly no other plan was explored in the few hours this bill was under consideration by the Committee.

"The officers forced into retirement, should this bill be enacted into law, are of long service. The majority of them served in the World War. They know the art of war not from theory alone but from a first hand experience. They know the hardship of service in the trenches and they know the difficulty of leading troops under all kinds of adversities. Among them are some of the best lieutenants, some of the most efficient construction quartermasters, some of the ablest engineers, ordnance experts and experienced officers in every line. An efficient Army cannot afford the luxury of granting promotions in (Please turn to Page 1027)

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'Vitalize' National Guard

A suggestion that if the War Department wants to "vitalize" the National Guard "it is incumbent upon the government to provide the same medical treatment throughout the officer's career as is furnished the 'Regular'" has been forwarded to Secretary of War Woodring by Governor Poindexter of Hawaii.

Governor Poindexter's communication was in reply to Secretary Woodring's letter, sent to all governors, asking that they conduct immediately physical examinations similar to those he has ordered for the Regular Army in connection with his "vitalization" campaign.

Upon receipt of Mr. Woodring's letter, the Governor of Hawaii turned it over to Col. P. M. Smoot, The Adjutant General of Hawaii, who made a study and submitted a report which Mr. Poindexter sent to Washington with the statement that "I am inclined to agree with Colonel Smoot as to the effect the proposed action would have on the officer personnel of the Hawaii National Guard."

Meanwhile other replies, mostly indicating compliance, have been received. California has indicated that it will establish Medical Boards to weed out those physically unfit. Indiana, too, states that "the rules and regulations governing physical examinations are going to be very strictly adhered to in cooperation with the request of the Honorable Harry H. Woodring." In Illinois a definite program has not been worked out, but it has been announced that they will seek the results asked by Mr. Woodring.

Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, a former Naval officer, put a "vitalization" program into force prior to receiving Mr. Woodring's letter.

Brig. Gen. M. G. McConnell, of Idaho, states that "The Idaho National Guard has had this program in force for 15 years, and is therefore revitalized at the present time. No doubt if an emergency existed, one or two officers would fall by the wayside under a good stiff physical examination, but it has been the policy of this office, under the direction of previous governors for 15 years, to conduct and carry out a thorough physical examination of all officers."

The report of Colonel Smoot, The Adjutant General of Hawaii, which was forwarded to Mr. Woodring with Governor Poindexter's endorsement, was as follows:

"All officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard and Reserve Corps are required to take, on or about January 1st, what is known as an annual physical examination. For the Guard this examination is given by medical officers of the National Guard and is not so thorough as might be given by medical officers of the Regular Army, and for two reasons. The Guard doctors in most States and in Hawaii do not receive pay for such examinations and give them on their office time. Also, funds for having various laboratory tests not being available, such tests are not given. However, the examinations do develop many defects which are corrected during the year or the officer eventually resigns. A few such cases have happened in the Territorial Guard in the past few years. Each time an officer is commissioned, promoted or attends an Army service school he receives a physical examination by doctors of the Regular establishment.

"There is one difference between the Guard and the Regular officer that to my mind rather potently affects the subject of physical examinations for officers during times of peace. The Regular Army officer is on active duty at all times and must be prepared for an immediate call for combat service at any time and place and it is highly essential, from my point of view, that he be as physically fit as practicable during his term of service. In a time of any emergency he does not receive additional physical examination, it being assumed that his annual one is sufficient to check the condition of his health. The National Defense Act and regulations promulgated thereby require that when a Guard officer is called to active duty he must receive a very thorough physical examination and presumably by medical officers of the Regular Army. That difference of the Guard officer being required to have a physical examination before entering war service over that not required for the Regular Army officer is to my mind a safeguard for the government by not taking into active service officers (and soldiers) who would possibly be a liability or charge on the pension list of the government later.

"There is one important factor apparently overlooked that works quite a handicap upon the Guard officer and does reduce his physical standard in comparison to that of his brother

officers in the Regular Services. The officers of the Regular Army receive from the government complete and thorough medical treatment and at little, or no, cost to them. This treatment includes services of many excellent doctors, dental surgeons, dentists, specialists and trained nurses, and also free medicines. At any time, upon the slightest ailment, they can be hospitalized for the small cost of their meals, usually \$1.00 a day while in the hospital. Not so with the civilian component officer who must pay, pay and pay again, at what is generally considered high figures, for any and all of the above mentioned medical services and treatments accorded his brother 'Regular' gratis. Also, when a regular officer is in the hospital he does not suffer any loss of pay, whereas a large percentage of the Guard officers do not have any earnings, or they are greatly reduced, when they are confined through sickness or an operation and unable to attend their daily occupations. It is natural that the civilian postpones, until the last moment, calling upon the doctor, dentist, the eye specialist and the hospital as his bread and butter are generally at stake, and suffers further in bad health thereby. Is it reasonable to compare the physical condition of the officer who has all the advantages of the 'Regular,' as far as medical treatment is concerned, to that of the man who must pay, and pay dearly, for like attention?

"The National Guard to be successful must depend upon the support of the civil community for its very existence, both financially and for manpower. It is incumbent upon us to endeavor to have within our ranks of officers as many of the business leaders that can qualify and are interested in military work as possible. In a rather few instances these business men being confined more or less to office work could probably not pass the rigid physical examination of the Regular Army. However, they are perfectly capable of performing their duties in peace time and during minor field exercises, such as the fifteen days' annual encampment, and any local civil emergency that might arise whereby they would have to do active duty in their communities for a short period. Should we require these officers to sever their connections with the Guard it would work a hardship on the administration of our territorial military force by the Governor and The Adjutant General in keeping the Guard properly supported financially, politically and through the assistance of the Legislature.

"The Hawaii National Guard has been in existence as an adjunct to the Army of the United States for 11 years (since annexation). During that time it has been called into the federal service but once and for a period of approximately 14 months. I refer to its service in the Army during the World War in 1918-19. During the balance of the time—39 years—it has been in a peace time training status—with no excessive physical strains upon officers and enlisted men.

"It is mentioned above that should the Guard be called to federal service, presumably for war purposes, a few officers, in fact a very small percentage, would be eliminated by the physical examination required at that time. It is assumed that the Secretary of War desires to have the officers in such a condition of health that no eliminations at such a critical time would be necessary. The small number of eliminations that would be necessary in our Guard would not disrupt the military situation here because we carry a reserve of officers and, furthermore, we could use these physically doubtful officers on the Territorial Staff to organize a home Guard and to wind up the military affairs of the Territory, quite a large undertaking at that time. This situation is constantly before The Adjutant General in preparing our war plans.

"We have in the Territorial Guard possibly three officers in a doubtful physical state and who are not essential to our present organization, in that they are not key men either in their communities or in our military service. I believe it would be most desirable at this time to take advantage of this opportunity to order them before a board of not less than three medical officers of the Regular Army, first securing the assistance of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department in appointing such a board. I do not recommend a wholesale examination on Regular Army standards, and probable reduction in our trained and efficient officers resulting therefrom, in these times of peace and with no war clouds on our horizon.

"If the government, through the War Department, sincerely desires the Guard officer to be physically fit at all times, or using the modern expression, 'vitalize,' then it is incumbent upon the government to provide the same medical treatment throughout the officer's career as is furnished the 'Regular.' I believe this to be the solution to this subject."

Navy Funds Sought

President Roosevelt this week transmitted to Congress a supplemental estimate totaling \$568,860 for "Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, 1940," and "Pay, Marine Corps, 1940," to provide the additional funds necessary for the lengthening of service of aviation cadets and the commissioning of Aviation Cadets in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on active duty.

The President also asked for an appropriation of \$3,500,000 to initiate work on the newly authorized drydocks at Pearl Harbor, Puget Sound, Mare Island and Boston. Two docks would be constructed at Pearl Harbor, and the appropriation asked would provide funds for the initiation of work on four drydocks, two on the west coast and two in Hawaii, and in addition would provide funds for the implementation of the South Boston drydock.

Army Communications

The introduction of modern weapons, aircraft, mechanization and motorization has brought rapid changes in the communications set-up of the Army. Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, chief signal officer of the Army, said in addressing graduates of the Signal Corps School, June 16, at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

The invocation at the exercises was delivered by Chaplain Aristeo V. Simoni. Col. Dawson Olmstead, SC, commandant of the school, introduced General Mauborgne who presented the diplomas to the Regular and Reserve officer graduates, and Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief, National Guard Bureau, who also spoke and presented the diplomas to the National Guard officer graduates.

Roster of Graduates

Those graduated were:

Regular Officers

Capt. Albert M. Piggy, SC.
Capt. John A. Sawyer, (CAC), SC.
1st Lt. Ross T. Sampson, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Charles L. Olin, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Eugene A. Kenny, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. John M. Brown, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. William H. Bache, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Lassiter A. Mason, (FA), SC.
1st Lt. Richard J. Meyer, (AC), SC.
1st Lt. Ernest M. Clarke, Inf.
1st Lt. Frank W. Moorman, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Harry J. Lewis, SC.
1st Lt. Walter A. Simpson, SC.
1st Lt. Richard M. Bauer, (Cav.), SC.
1st Lt. Carl A. Luster, USMC.
1st Lt. William N. McGill, USMC.
1st Lt. Frederick A. Ramsey, Jr., USMC.
1st Lt. Kelso G. Clow, Cav.
2nd Lt. R. Warren Davis, SC.
2nd Lt. Walter B. Bess, SC.
2nd Lt. Robert F. Frost, SC.
2nd Lt. Eugene R. Patterson, SC.
2nd Lt. Victor H. Wagner, SC.
2nd Lt. F. H. Lichman, Jr., Phil. Army.

National Guard and Reserve Officers

Capt. Marlon M. Manion, Kans. NG.
Capt. Lawrence E. Foucha, Sig.-Res.
Capt. Winton O. Elz, Ohio NG.
Capt. John P. Roane, Sig.-Res.
Capt. James Wilson, N. H. NG.
Capt. Robert B. H. Rockwell, Sig.-Res.
Capt. Carl A. Jacobson, Sig.-Res.
1st Lt. Anthony J. Mony, Sig.-Res.
1st Lt. Herbert M. Payne, Sig.-Res.
1st Lt. Forest P. Bender, Okla. NG.
1st Lt. Elmer L. Orstad, Sig.-Res.
1st Lt. Harlan G. Fairchild, Sig.-Res.
1st Lt. Albert L. Nemic, Tex. NG.
1st Lt. Arthur W. Wearth, Kans. NG.
1st Lt. Ernest C. Wood, Sig.-Res.
1st Lt. William J. Gannon, Sig.-Res.
2nd Lt. Robert F. Ellis, N. Y. NG.
2nd Lt. Theodore E. Lewin, Me. NG.
2nd Lt. Walter J. Kaiser, Wisc. NG.
2nd Lt. Donald E. Lehnardt, Pa. NG.

QM School Graduates

Thirty-nine officers of the Regular Army and one officer of the Philippine Army were graduated from The Quartermaster School, Philadelphia, Pa., on

June 20, 1939. At the graduation exercises which were held in Clayton Hall, Schuykill Arsenal, addresses were made by the Commandant, Col. Francis H. Pope, QMC, and by Brig. Gen. A. B. Warfield, representing The Quartermaster General. After presentation of diplomas by General Warfield, benediction was pronounced by Capt. Frank M. Brown, Chm-Res. A reception and informal luncheon concluded the ceremonies.

Following is a list of graduates:

Adkins, Ernest C., Maj., QMC.
Amstrong, Ransom G., Capt., QMC.
Austin, Edward A., Maj., QMC.
Buseh, Everett, Maj., FA (W/QMC).
Clearwater, James B., Capt., (FA), QMC.
Clifford, Carleton M., 1st Lt. (Inf.), QMC.
Cobb, Lawrence L., Maj., QMC.
Cullinane, Daniel B., Maj., QMC.
Denniston, Alfred B., Capt., QMC.
Deyo, William J., Jr., Capt., QMC.
Farra, John F., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Finch, Ralph, Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Foy, Levie W., Maj., Inf. (W/QMC).
Gay, Hobart R., Maj., QMC.
Geraghty, Michael J., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Guthrie, Paul R., Maj., QMC.
Hamilton, Wm. L., Maj., Cav. (W/QMC).
Henry, Charles H., Maj., QMC.
Herriek, Park B., Capt., (FA), QMC.
Hester, Lee M., Maj., Inf. (W/QMC).
Hutton, Carl I., 1st Lt., (FA), QMC.
Hyatt, John O., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Kellotat, Wm. F., Capt., QMC.
Landry, Wilmer C., 1st Lt., QMC.
Marshburn, Owen M., Maj., QMC.
McCoy, Edwin D., Maj., QMC.
McKay, Neal H., Capt., QMC.
Mitchell, Paul J., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Pitcher, Jack G., 1st Lt., QMC.
Ramsey, Arthur C., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Reed, Howard H., 1st Lt., (Inf.), QMC.
Rubinstein, Douglas H., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Sayson, Antonio V., 1st Lt., Phil. Army.
Schas, William D., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
Smith, Chas. R., Capt., QMC.
Speed, Horace, Jr., Capt., (CAC), QMC.
Taylor, Daniel R., 1st Lt., (Inf.), QMC.
Van Aukun, Wm. B., Maj., QMC.
Wells, O. D., Capt., (Inf.), QMC.
West, R. John, Jr., Capt., (FA), QMC.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Line Bill

(Continued from First Page)

passage of the Act.

The Senate committee eliminated very nearly all of the amendments adopted on the floor of the House.

In an explanatory statement regarding the action, Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said:

1. In substitution for the present law which authorizes a Board of 9 Rear Admirals to select Lieutenant Commanders to the grade of Commander, a board is authorized to be composed of 3 Rear Admirals and 6 Captains.

2. The House bill precludes the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet from serving on any Selection Board. The Senate Committee rejects this proposal and supports the present law which permits the Commander-in-Chief to serve on Selection Boards.

3. The Committee retains the present requirements that officers not physically qualified shall be ineligible for selection and eliminates the provision of the House bill which permits medical records to be presented to the selection boards. The Senate Committee is of the opinion that selection ought not to depend upon physical fitness, for the present law requires that before an officer can be promoted he must be examined first for physical fitness.

4. The Committee approves the House provision which continues the previous practice under the prior law of the selection of additional number officers outside of the prescribed number of officers to be selected to fill vacancies. The Committee also provides that officers who are additional numbers in grade may be recommended for retention in addition to the number equal to the percentage furnished to the board by the Secretary of the Navy.

5. The Senate Committee rejects the provisions of the House bill which requires the selection of engineering duty only and aeronautical engineering duty only officers in comparison only with themselves. The Senate Committee feels that in evaluating their fitness for promotion they should be compared with similar qualifications of Line officers in general. The House provision would afford these officers an opportunity for promotion not given other officers, line or staff, in the Navy.

6. The Committee approves the language of the House bill requiring two-thirds vote for all functions of the selection boards.

7. The Committee eliminated the provision of the House bill which required that Selection Boards be required to make a statement giving the reason for selection or non-selection of officers.

8. The provision of the House bill requiring that fitted officers, as well as best fitted officers, be promoted to fill vacancies was rejected. The Senate Committee is of the opinion that if the House provision were adopted it would prevent the proper flow of promotion and would result in the elimination of the selection system. The present law permits the President to place on active duty whatever percentage of fitted officers not promoted, that are the need of the Navy.

9. The House amendment is approved which provides that retirement pay of naval officers when not selected for retention be the retired pay allotted in the next higher rank to which promoted. Under existing law they already retire with the next higher rank if they are found fitted and dropped from the Service because there are not enough vacancies.

10. The Senate Committee repeals the House amendment which provides for keeping on active duty all officers adjudged fitted for promotion to the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant-commander until 1944, or until they shall have completed 30, 28 and 26 years, respectively, of commissioned service. The present law gives the President au-

thority to designate for duty a percentage of fitted officers beyond the number of officers selected as best fitted to fill the number of vacancies. The Committee believes the President should retain this discretionary power to keep a number of fitted officers beyond the number of vacancies on active duty in the Navy, and not provide for all fitted officers to be retained, regardless of whether the Navy Department recommends that they could be usefully employed in the higher grades.

11. The next amendment clarifies a misunderstanding which has arisen because of the interpretation of the Act of 1938 which increased the probationary period of those officers who entered the Navy at about the same time from 2 to 7 years. This amendment makes clear that the inaptitude provision to drop officers does not operate against officers that are in the Navy less than 7 years prior to the passage of the Act of 1938.

12. The next amendment rejects the House provision for the retention of Chiefs of Naval Operations or Commander-in-Chiefs for an additional 2 years by an extension of their retirement age from 64 to 66 years.

13. The Senate Committee rejects the provision of the House bill granting fitted officers not commissioned from the Naval Academy an increase in the period of time for which they are retained on the active list. The adoption of this amendment would permit the officers affected to serve longer and in many cases to receive higher retirement pay than other officers who entered the service at about the same time.

14. The Senate Committee rejects the provision of the House bill making more drastic the forced retirement of rear admirals. It provides however, a new section requiring recommendation of a selection board of the retention of rear admirals prior to their completing 38 years of service, else they are to be retired. The purpose of this amendment is to insure that only those rear admirals whose services continue to be of value to the Navy should be retained beyond a certain period of service.

15. The Senate Committee adds a new section to the House bill, repealing the present provisions of law requiring that a number of admirals of the Navy and general officers of the Marine Corps be selected out in order to make an average of 8 vacancies in the rank of rear admiral and 2 vacancies in the rank of brigadier general in the Marine Corps.

16. The Senate Committee added another new section which provides that a board of Naval officers be appointed to investigate and report to the Congress upon all matters concerning the promotion and retirement of officers in the staff corps of the Navy and officers assigned to Engineering duty only and Aeronautical Engineering duty only.

Naval Appropriations

(Continued from Page 1005)

tion to the amount provided for maintenance of the Shore Establishment, \$55,328,550 has been appropriated for public works and utilities, under the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This represents only that part of the cost of the long-range program of the Navy which will be expended during the fiscal year, in starting the construction of the bases authorized by the present session of Congress, and in providing additional and more modern facilities at navy yards and stations.

It is readily apparent that a large part of this amount will be of direct and immediate benefit to those industries which will supply the necessary building materials, machinery, and equipment involved in this program.

Even greater expenditures and more widely varied types of materials will be required for repairs and alterations to vessels, and for the operation of the ships and Shore Establishment of the Navy. Over one hundred twenty-eight million dollars will be spent under the direction of the various bureaus and offices of the Navy Department during the next year for these purposes. In addition to these expenditures, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for some two million dollars worth of machine tools during this same period.

A large part of the nation's industry will participate in producing the many thousands of commercial and special items which will be required during this period. The purchases to be made to provide the great variety of technical materials, as well as commercial products, including medical supplies, provisions, and fuel, will benefit industries in every state of the nation.

Navy's Shore Construction Program

BY REAR ADM. BEN MOREELL
(CEC), USN

Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks

BY the Naval Appropriation Act of May 25, 1939, the Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to contract for improvements to shore stations amounting to \$89,478,000. The program comprises projects of many kinds in widely separated locations. However, the most noteworthy development provided for by the program is that of the new Naval air bases, which are to be located in the Western Pacific, in Alaska, in Puerto Rico, in Florida, and at Tongue Point, Oregon. In addition, facilities at the existing air stations at Pensacola, Florida and at Pearl Harbor are to be expanded. The program provides, also, for the construction of an aeronautical engine testing laboratory and a materials testing laboratory at the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the total cost for these two projects being \$2,000,000. Purchase of land for future naval air bases at Quonset Point, Rhode Island (\$1,000,000) and at Norfolk, Virginia (\$500,000) has also been authorized.

The total cost of this Naval air base program and the aeronautical facilities mentioned above is \$65,000,000.

Another important feature of the shore expansion program is the provision of extensive shipbuilding facilities necessary to expedite the current and prospective shipbuilding programs at Navy building yards. These facilities comprise, in general, shop buildings, power generation and distribution, building ways, weight handling equipment, storehouses, improvement to berthing facilities, administrative offices and drafting rooms, and floating equipment. The total cost of this program is \$14,000,000.

Miscellaneous projects are also included in the program. These comprise the improvement of the power plants at the Naval Academy and at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia; accessory construction for a new dry dock at Mare Island, California; dredging, mooring facilities and barracks at Pearl Harbor; reconstruction of piers at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; facilities at the Radio Station, Annapolis; power distribution system at the Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut; barracks, officers' quarters, laundry and boiler plant at the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.; storage facilities at Mare Island, California; officers' quarters in the Canal Zone; recreation facilities for enlisted personnel at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia; continuation of the construction of the Naval Air Station at Alameda, California; and replacement of a bridge at the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia.

This program of Naval shore expansion will serve to overcome the glaring deficiencies in essential shore equipment which is necessary to support the Fleet. For many years the deficiencies in the forces afloat and in the air have forced the Department to recommend the allocation of the small available appropriations very largely for the maintenance and expansion of these forces. However, failure to keep pace with the growth of the Navy afloat and in the air has resulted in a condition where the efficiency of the striking forces would soon be affected by the lack of suitable facilities ashore to serve those forces. The present program of Naval shore expansion is designed to make good these deficiencies, and it is believed that the facilities provided for by this program will be reflected in increased efficiency of the combatant units.

(The opinions or assertions contained herein are the private ones of the writer and are not to be construed as official or as representing the opinions of the Naval service at large.)

Ships Will Stay: Adm. Yarnell

American Naval vessels will remain in Chinese waters as long as it is necessary to protect American citizens, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, bluntly told Japanese authorities this week.

Admiral Yarnell's reply to a Japanese intimation that they could not be responsible for American ships if they remained at Swatow follows, addressed to the American consul at Shanghai.

"Reference communication from Japanese Consul General containing notification that Japanese Navy will begin operations at Swatow and warning nationals and vessels of Third Powers to evacuate please inform Japanese Consul General and request that he inform senior Japanese naval authorities that the paramount duty of United States naval vessels is the protection of American citizens and will go wherever it is necessary at any time to carry out that mission and will remain in such place as long as American citizens are in need of protection or assistance. Every effort will be made to avoid interference with Japanese operations consistent with the above mission. The Commander in Chief cannot accept the statement that the Japanese authorities cannot take any responsibility for damages incurred if vessels not withdrawn. It is not considered that this warning relieves the Japanese authorities in the slightest degree of responsibility for damage or injury to United States naval vessels or personnel."

Platoon Leaders' Classes Called

Advanced, senior and junior courses of this year's Platoon Leaders' Class will be held for the Marine Corps Reserve of the eastern half of the United States at Quantico, Va., from July 2 to Aug. 13, under direction of the commandant, Marine Corps Schools.

Two privates first class have been designated for the advanced course, from which they will be discharged July 28, if eligible, to be commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve (Volunteer), and assigned to further training with the Fleet Marine Force. Men in the junior and senior classes will train until Aug. 13.

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Ordnance Procurement Program

BY MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESSON
Chief of Ordnance, USA

THE present Congress has passed, or has in process, appropriation bills affecting the Army, which provide approximately \$186,000,000 for the procurement of Ordnance equipment, of which several million dollars will be applied to Ordnance Educational Orders. With these funds, the deficiencies in Ordnance equipment will be met, with a few exceptions, for the Regular Army and the National Guard, that is, our Initial Protective Force, a force of 400,000 men. The problem which immediately confronts the Ordnance Department is to either manufacture or contract for this material without delay. Most Ordnance items are special and technical and have no counterpart in commercial manufacture.

The 1940 program will include aircraft guns, bombs, field and coast defense guns, ammunition, tanks, combat cars, armored cars, antiaircraft guns, fire control equipment, the overhaul of ordnance, reconditioning of ammunition, spare parts, and accessories.

Normally, the bulk of these articles would be manufactured in Government arsenals, but the respective capacities of the six arsenals are entirely inadequate to take care of this program within the life of the appropriation, and it is not intended to expand them. Therefore, it is estimated that 75 percent of the appropriation, approximately \$150,000,000, will go either directly or indirectly to industry. It will require more than two years to complete the program.

While it is not intended to increase the capacities of the arsenals, full use will be made of their existing facilities, and it is expected to replace with modern machine tools a substantial part of the obsolete machinery with which the arsenals are now equipped. Congress has included in one of the appropriation bills an item of \$5,000,000 for this specific purpose. New and modern machine tools and equipment to be procured with this fund will materially aid the arsenals to perform their functions efficiently.

The operations of the Ordnance Department are controlled from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington. The plans for the immediate program are now being completed. The Office of the Chief of Ordnance is analogous to the general office of a large manufacturing corporation carrying on a diversified business. The execution of the plan will be decentralized through the medium of the six arsenals. To each of them will be assigned specific items to be contracted for by industry. The arsenals will issue proposals and make awards. Competitive bidding will govern. The bulk of the necessary inspection, however, will be done under the supervision of the Offices of the Ordnance Procurement Districts in which the work is being performed. During the past six months, substantial progress has been made in building up the inspection organizations in several of the districts.

The Army and Navy have computed their munitions requirements. To each have been allocated certain production facilities. For several years the Ordnance Department has been engaged, through the Ordnance Procurement District Offices, in planning for procurement in time of emergency. Plants have been surveyed and Acceptance Schedules have been entered into by the District Offices with various manufacturers. These Production Schedules of private industry are vital elements in our war plans. For meeting anticipated requirements, they are given the same weight as guns in our storehouses and ammunition in our magazines.

The prospective diversified program for the fiscal year 1940 will provide actual manufacturing experience with ordnance items for many firms in many localities and should be of inestimable aid in evaluating some of the factors which enter into production schedules. The firms which successfully complete contracts, by the knowledge acquired and

experience gained, will be for a number of years in a position which will materially reduce the time of scheduled production for such plants compared with those which have not actually produced materiel.

The Educational Order Program, if finally approved by the Congress, will greatly facilitate industrial preparedness. These orders should accomplish in some degree the following:

1. A test of specifications and drawings.
2. Proof of production designs.
3. A production study showing for the items the methods to be used in production.
4. Creation of type gages, dies, jigs, tools, and fixtures.
5. Manufacture of a sufficient quantity of the item to test the methods developed by the particular company.

It is estimated that educational orders will go to some 200 plants. The companies operating those plants will be the prime contractors, but sub-contracts made by them for tools, parts, and materials will spread this education among a great many additional plants.

The Procurement Program as outlined, when completed, will have materially strengthened our national defense.

National Guard Appropriations

BY MAJ. GEN. A. J. BLANDING
Chief, National Guard Bureau

NATIONAL GUARD appropriations for the fiscal year 1940, including the appropriations already passed and those pending action of Congress and approval, are as follows:

Military Appropriation Act, 1940	\$45,578,305
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939 ..	73,000
Supplemental Military Establishment Appropriation Bill, fiscal year 1940, pending as of June 15, 1939; amount as given in Report No. 823, House Committee on Appropriations	7,642,340
Total	\$53,293,645

The Military Establishment Appropriation Act, in addition to providing for expenses of armory and camp training, Federal pay, and normal replacement of arms, uniforms, and equipment, makes provision for the following important items of new equipment:

- antitank guns, 37-mm. (for infantry units)
- mortars, 60-mm. (for infantry units)
- semiautomatic rifles, caliber .30, M1 (for infantry units)
- basic training planes (for air corps units)
- light trucks, 1½-ton (for various units)
- scout cars, armored (for cavalry units)
- command cars, armored (for cavalry units)
- searchlights (for coast artillery anti-aircraft units)
- trucks, 7½-ton (for coast artillery anti-aircraft units)
- tanks, medium (for infantry units)

In the Supplemental Military Establishment Appropriation Bill, fiscal year 1940, the main National Guard item is \$6,990,000 to cover an increase in the strength and equipment of the Air Corps units of the Guard. At present there are 19 National Guard observation squadrons, with 10 airplanes each. The new bill increases the number of planes in each squadron to 14, and adds two new squadrons of 14 planes each. This will bring the authorized strength in planes up to 294 for the fiscal year 1940, and will increase the authorized strength in officers and enlisted men from approximately 2,300 to approximately 3,500.

Would Increase Retired Pay

The Senate Military Affairs Committee, has reported favorably on S. 1918, the bill which would permit eight retired Army officers to count active service performed after retirement for retired pay purposes. The officers concerned were retired under the Act of June 30, 1922.

U. S. COAST GUARD

With opening of bids late this week on construction of a Coast Guard air station at San Francisco, Calif., bids are now pending on two new Coast Guard air bases—that at San Francisco and the one at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bids have been pending on the latter station for about a month, but no award of contract has been made. Contracts when awarded will call for construction of necessary buildings at the fields to house personnel and planes. With the assistance of WPA labor, extensive grading operations have nearly been completed at Elizabeth City.

District CO's Into Line

Testifying before the House of Representatives Marine and Fisheries Committee this week, Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, urged amendment of proposed Coast Guard legislation in H. R. 5611 to provide for incorporation into the line of the Coast Guard of present district commanders and constructors.

The existing legislation, it was said, will widen the breach between the present district commanders and the regular line, though under the consolidation of the Coast Guard with the Lighthouse Service which will go into effect July 1, the present districts will be abolished and new districts will be created, larger and more important than the present

districts. They will be administrative centers for Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service activities within their respective boundaries.

Already, such districts have been set up for Alaska and Puerto Rico, and commanders assigned, with organization plans to become effective July 1.

Third District Established

This week the third such district was set up, effective the same date. Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service functions in Hawaii will be administered by Comdr. Gordon T. Finlay. Commander Finlay is now in charge of Coast Guard work in Hawaii as commander of the Hawaiian Section of the San Francisco division. There is also a Lighthouse Service district in the territory. Its superintendent will probably go on the staff of Commander Finlay.

Establishment of districts within the continental United States—a question now being studied—will be made July 1.

Comdrs. to "Make Numbers"

Three commanders of the line of the Coast Guard have been approved for promotion by that agency, and their nominations as captains will be sent to the Senate, in all probability, within a few days. They will be the first promotions from commander to captain this fiscal year.

Those due to make their numbers are Comdrs. Philip E. Roach, chairman of the permanent board; Wales A. Benham, commanding the Sebago, and Raymond L. Jack, commander of the New Orleans Division. Commander Jack is filling the post left by Capt. W. J. Wheeler who is now taking accrued leave, preparatory to retiring July 1. The other captain, line, to retire July 1 is R. C. Weightman, head of the personnel division here.

Navy Shipbuilding

BY REAR ADM. W. G. DuBOSE
Chief Constructor, U. S. Navy

AT the beginning of the fiscal year 1940 the value of work remaining to be done on ships which already are underway will be approximately \$900,000,000. The new program to be commenced in the fiscal year 1940 consisting of 2-45,000 ton battleships, 2 light cruisers, 8 destroyers, 8 submarines, 2 small seaplane tenders, and 1 repair ship will add about \$350,000,000 additional work. Thus, fiscal year 1940 faces a total work load of about one and a quarter billion dollars which, of course, will be spread over several years.

The Naval Appropriation Act for the year ending June 30, 1939 provided \$253,604,712 to prosecute the construction of 72 ships which were commenced in previous years and to start the new program of 23 ships. This sum comprises \$207,593,712 for the hulls, machinery and outfit and \$46,011,000 for the armor, armament and ammunition.

The 1940 appropriation provides around \$50,000,000 more than was available for fiscal year 1939 and will require an expansion of shipbuilding activity to that extent. It is estimated there will be an increase of around 10,000 employees in private shipyards and navy yards and an increase of at least 15,000 employees engaged in the production of material entering into ship construction.

The sums expended for material should provide additional employment in practically every state and will demand the services of a wide variety of manufacturers. Concurrently with the expansion in ship construction *per se* funds have been provided to construct and outfit additional shops and ways to further speed up construction work, and expenditures for these purposes will include the acquisition of a considerable quantity of new machine tools.

During 1940 it is anticipated that the construction of 26 ships will be completed. The majority of these ships will join the Fleet prior to the end of the fiscal year.

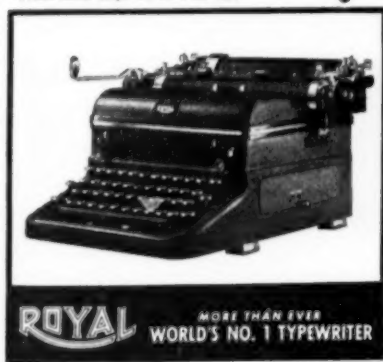
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Metal Working Machines

CINCINNATI SHAPER COMPANY
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CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY
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DURO METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
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"Guiberson" Diesel Engines

GUIBERSON DIESEL ENGINE COMPANY
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MERCO NORDSTROM VALVE COMPANY
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MICHIGAN TOOL COMPANY
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Purrolators—Oil Filters

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Columbus, Ohio

Magnifiers & Microscopes (Illuminated)

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CINCINNATI SHAPER COMPANY
Cincinnati, Ohio

Crawler Tractors

CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Tire Valves—Tire Valve Accessories, Tube Repair Vulcanizers, Lock-Skru Fasteners for Blind Attachments to Airplanes, Food Handling Tongs, Pres-To (Pen Type) Oiler

THE DILL MFG. CO.
700 East 82nd Street
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WRENCHES: Box, Engineers' Open End, Socket, Spark Plug. TOOLS: Ignition, Truck Service, Fender and Body Repair, Refrigeration Service, Cylinder Reconditioning, Ratchets, Wheel Pullers, Gear Pullers, Tool Boxes and Trays, Feeler Gages, Pliers, Screw Drivers, Punches and Chisels, Snips

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Chicago, Illinois

Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, Accumulators

CHARLES F. ELMES ENGINEERING WORKS
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Herringbone and Helical Gears, Speed Reducers and Increasers, Motoreducers, Marine Gear Drives, Flexible Couplings, Steel Castings

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Detroit, Michigan

Purrolators—Oil Filters

MOTOR IMPROVEMENTS, INC.
365 Frelinghuysen Avenue
Newark, N. J.

(Please turn to Page 1013)

Army Construction

THE Appropriation Act of 1940 for the Military Establishment provides, among many other necessary items for the welfare of the Army, the sum of \$8,594,878 for the following construction:

A barracks is to be erected at Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone, to house 625 men, for which an item of \$689,500 is available. This construction is necessary to relieve congestion and improve health and morale of troops stationed there. This will complete, as far as is known, the barracks requirements at this Station.

At Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone, funds to the amount of \$553,000 will be available for barracks to house 489 men, including a Band Barracks. This also will relieve crowded conditions now experienced by reason of enlargement of the Garrison, thereby increasing the morale of men stationed at this Post.

The sum of \$90,000 will be available for Fort Kobbe, Panama Canal Zone, for a new barracks, housing 125 men; a warehouse and shop to house very valuable equipment and supplies which are not now provided for; a special project; and a new water tank, which will replace present wooden tanks which can no longer be economically repaired.

The Bill further provides for additional Navigation and Communication Aids at 27 Air Corps Stations and Flying Fields scattered through the continental United States, Panama, and Hawaii. This includes the construction of communications buildings, radio beacons, towers, and so forth, to the total amount of \$322,500.

Additional construction is provided for at Hickman Field, Hawaii, in the total amount of \$3,086,978. This construction covers quarters for 28 noncommissioned officers for \$255,000, and includes the following other items: \$125,000 for a dispensary to provide emergency medical facilities for the large command at this Station. Depot shops and warehouses, amounting to \$1,703,978, will be erected to provide for supplies and repair operations for all the airplanes in Hawaii. This item is of prime importance and will tend to make Hawaii independent in supplies for a reasonable period in the event of interruption of the lines of communication between the mainland and Hawaii. Additional runways and grading are to be provided, thereby enlarging the present operation area which is now inadequate. \$553,000 will be available for this work. Gasoline storage tanks of large capacities, for which \$300,000 is included, will be provided, supplying a very necessary facility. An administration building, for \$150,000, will also be constructed at this Field.

At Albrook Field, Panama Canal Zone, quarters for 10 company officers and 6 field officers (Depot Personnel) are to be provided. There are no quarters for officer personnel available off the Reservation in either the native cities or in the Canal Zone. It is therefore necessary to provide housing for these officers, who constitute the technical and administrative supervising body required for the operation of the Depot. These are included for \$254,400. Civilian quarters are to be provided for 50 Depot employees, amounting to \$260,000. No suitable quarters are available for civilians in Panama at a rental which these employees can afford; and, regardless of cost, there is not sufficient housing to accommodate this personnel. This housing fills a very essential need, but with it, 50 additional civilian quarters will be needed when the number of employees is increased.

An item for Depot shops and warehouses, in the amount of \$1,500,000, will provide these necessary facilities. In view of the importance of maintaining aircraft in operating condition, it is essential that this item be provided, since the defense of the Panama Canal is vital to our lines of communication.

An item, totalling \$1,838,500, is also included in the Appropriation Act to cover contract authorizations of 1939 for various construction at five Army posts, as follows: Chanute Field, Illinois—\$575,000; Kelly Field, Texas—\$748,300; Fort Knox, Kentucky—\$187,200; Lowry Field,

Colorado—\$150,000; and Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone—\$178,000.

In addition to the above appropriations, a bill has passed the House of Representatives to provide for the Panama Canal Augmentation—\$23,400,000, and an Air Corps Expansion Program—\$84,900,000, covering technical construction and housing in the continental United States, Hawaii, and Panama. The details of these programs will be settled as soon as various decisions have been rendered.

Transporting the Army

THE motorization of the Army will be continued and the amount available for the purchase of new vehicles will be approximately three times what it has been during the past several years. This is due primarily to the necessity for replacing vehicles which were purchased for the initial motorization of the Army under the 1934-35 PWA purchase program.

Considerable progress in the present plan for standardization will be made with the new vehicles to be purchased in F. Y. 1940.

Due to the Panama Augmentation Project and the Aviation Expansion Program, the transportation of the Army and its supplies by commercial means will be greatly increased. The transportation of gasoline alone will require an increase of one hundred 10,000-gallon tank cars to be added to the Army's tank car fleet. This item alone will cost \$260,000 for the purchase of new cars and the Army's total cost for rail and other commercial transportation will be approximately three and a half million dollars.

Likewise, the Panama Augmentation and the Aviation Expansion Programs will require greatly increased activity in the Army transport fleet in order to increase the garrisons of our foreign departments. With the recent acquisition of the Hunter Liggett and the Leonard Wood, the Army's transport fleet will carry approximately 900 first-class, 300 second-class, 4,000 troop-class, and 41,000 measurement tons of cargo. With an average of about ten trips per year per transport it will be seen that about fifty thousand passengers and four hundred thousand tons of cargo can be moved to and from our foreign departments and between the East and West Coasts per year.

The augmentation of the Air Corps and the increase in Coast Artillery Corps activities have also created a large demand for new construction of crash boats, picket boats, mine planters and small auxiliaries for mine planters. The vessel construction program now under way amounts to about eight millions of dollars, including a new Army transport which should be completed in 1942.

The total cost of transporting the Army in 1940 will be between fifteen millions and twenty millions of dollars.

Air Corps Procurement

THE current procurement program for airplanes and their complementary equipment, and the consequent necessary expansion of the Air Corps, coupled with provisions for additional air bases, was predicated on the President's recommendations to Congress on January 12, 1939. Of his recommendations for the appropriation of nearly \$477,000,000 for effectuating his national defense proposals, it was proposed to utilize \$300,000,000 of that sum for the "Purchase of Airplanes for the Army."

Of the above mentioned sum of \$300,000,000, the sum of \$50,000,000 was immediately made available in the Military Appropriation Act of 1940, approved April 26, 1939. Contracts totalling approximately this amount have already been awarded for airplanes, engines and their accessories.

In its report of June 12, 1939, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives recommended that an appropriation of \$186,885,547 for Air Corps expansion, together with contractual authority totalling \$64,560,000, be enacted into law. By contractual authority it is meant that the Air Corps is authorized to enter into contracts for the sum specified,

but that the actual appropriation of funds to cover same is not made until the following year. Adding the two sums just mentioned makes a total of \$251,445,547. Taking into consideration the fact that \$50,000,000 of the total of \$300,000,000 was already appropriated under the Act of April 26, 1939, as above stated, thus leaving a balance of \$250,000,000, it will be noted that the total appropriation recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations (\$251,445,547) exceeds the President's recommendation by almost a million and a half dollars.

It is to be noted that under the recommendations of the House Appropriations Committee an appropriation of \$10,000,000 is provided for experimentation and research in connection with aviation, as contrasted with the sum of \$3,500,000 made available for this purpose during the current fiscal year.

Contrary to the original proposal of the President that \$300,000,000 be appropriated for the purchase of several types of airplanes for the Army, it will be seen that the expenditure of \$251,445,547 is not to be devoted entirely for the procurement of airplanes and their accessories. The Budget estimate provided for \$120,000,000 for this purpose, \$62,000,000 for construction and acquisition of land, nearly \$32,000,000 for organization and station equipment, over \$10,000,000 for maintenance and operation, and the balance divided among personnel and travel, procurement of bombs, etc., instructional equipment and research.

The appropriations recommended look to the establishment of air-defense bases to Puerto Rico and Alaska and in the Northeastern and Southeastern United States.

It was determined that 5500 airplanes are now a minimum necessity for air defense of the Continental United States and our possessions.

The instant Budget recommendation calls for 2290 planes for the Regular Army and 177 for the National Guard. The regular military appropriation Act for 1940, which includes the first increment of 565 airplanes recommended by the President, provides for 784 planes. Adding to this total our present airplane strength gives a figure of about 5500. The authorized airplane strength is 6000.

Of the 5500 airplanes, the Air Corps plan is to maintain 2163 (about 40%) as a rotating reserve, to assure that a full operating strength will be available at all times and as a reservoir for casualty replacements; also in an emergency to tide over until the industry can catch up with the demand.

Of the 2290 planes to be purchased by the Regular Army, 1007 are to be in active operation and 1283 are to be placed in the rotating reserve. If these 1283 planes were not purchased now, there would still remain in the operating reserve a total of 880 (2163 minus 1283). The Appropriations Committee, while holding to the belief that these planes should be purchased in the near future, nevertheless decided that it should be left to the President to determine just when they should be procured, taking into consideration the fact that since aircraft and performance constantly increase, it might be desirable temporarily to defer their purchase.

Permanent barracks will be built only in Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Alaska, and at the proposed Ogden and Southeast depots.

Increased numbers of airplanes will require an ultimate Air Corps personnel strength of:

Officers:	
Regular Army	3,203
Reserve Officers on extended active duty	1,460
Enlisted men	44,537

The Bill H. R. 6791, making supplemental appropriations for the Military Establishment for the Fiscal Year 1940, provides for additional personnel for the Air Corps, as follows:

Officers, Regular Army	311
Reserve, extended active duty	140
Enlisted men	25,794

The 311 Regular Officers will be selected from Air Corps Reserve Officers,

now serving on extended active duty. The 140 Reserve Officers will comprise 12 from the Chaplains' Corps and 128 from the Medical Corps, needed to supplement officers from those branches serving at Air Corps activities. In addition to the 25,794 Air Corps enlisted men, 5462 will be added to other branches for duty at Air Corps installations.

The training of Reserve Flyers must necessarily be increased, and civilian schools will be utilized for primary flying training, basic training being given at Randolph Field and advanced training at Kelly Field. Beginning July 1st, next, and extending to November 15, 1940, it is planned to enter every six weeks a total of 396 flying cadets, divided among various civilian schools, making 11 classes in all.

Additional enlisted mechanics are needed, and the training activities at the Air Corps Technical Schools at Chanute Field, Illinois; Lowry Field, Colorado, and Scott Field, Illinois, will be materially increased. Some use will also be made of civilian schools for training mechanics.

While the total enlisted increase of enlisted men will be 31,256, enlistments will be so staggered that the average increase during the ensuing Fiscal Year will be only about 12,500.

Army Subsistence

THERE is no class of essential supplies which engages more general attention in the world of business and industry than food, its production, preparation and distribution; and rightly so, for upon this one class of supplies depends, in large measure, the life of a nation.

The subsistence of the Army has been, and will continue to be, one of the most important factors in the maintenance and development of the food industry in general, for its requirements embrace all classes of food and its purchases reach out to all the varied sources of production, preparation and distribution of food articles and affect the business of practically every state in the union.

Compared with the total volume of business pertaining to food industries, the amount expended by the Army for subsistence is not large but it is doubtful that any single consumer contributes more to that volume and the comparatively regular distribution of the business throughout the year and the promptness and certainty of payment provide a steady flow of funds throughout the entire industry. The widespread activities of the Army and the methods of purchase of subsistence supplies extend these benefits to every section of the country.

The methods of subsistence purchase have been so frequently related in these columns and are so well known to the public that there is no need to delineate them here. It need only be said that they include local purchases by station quartermasters of perishable supplies and centralized purchase by distributing depots of nonperishable items.

The subsistence appropriation for the fiscal year 1940 amounts to \$29,510,250.00 and is based upon supply for 165,000 men. This means an expenditure of nearly \$2,500,000 a month and the circulation of that amount throughout the various industries such as farming, meat packing, canning, milling, processing, and so forth.

Competition between manufacturers and dealers for this business, based upon quality of the product as well as economy of cost, is one of the greatest stimulants to the improvement of manufacturing processes and methods of distribution offered to the business world.

Four Days Off for Yards

In the interest of economy of operation and of employees all activities in the field service of the Navy Department and Marine Corps operating on a five day week will be closed Monday, July 3, and remain open on Saturday, July 8. This action was taken because Tuesday, July 4, is a legal holiday and Monday, July 3, will therefore be preceded by two non-work days and followed by one non-work day.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASING OFFICERS OF THE SERVICES AND THE C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, were carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

Army and Navy Aircraft Supplies (Continued from Page 1011)

Circular Saws (Solid & Inserted Tooth), Bits & Shanks, Crosscut, Wood Band, Groovers or Dads Heads, Hand Saws, Compass Saws, Butcher Saws, Pruning Saws, Trowels & Scrapers

THE OHLEN-BISHOP COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

Magnifiers & Microscopes (Illuminated)
E. W. PIKE & COMPANY
Elizabeth, New Jersey

Gasoline, Oil, Water and Gas Meters
PITTSBURGH EQUITABLE METER COMPANY
400 N. Lexington Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aluminum Powder & Paste
REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia

Plexiglas—Transparent Acrylic Plastic Sheets

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
222 W. Washington Square
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pumps, Valves, Special Hydraulic Machinery

VICKERS INCORPORATED
1400 Oakman Blvd.
Detroit, Michigan

MISC. SUPPLIES FOR NAVY YARDS & STATIONS

Electrical Heating Appliances
ACME ELECTRIC HEATING COMPANY
1217 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

Brass, Bronze, Nickel and Aluminum Alloys in Ingot Form; Babbitt; Electric Furnaces
THE AJAX METAL COMPANY
Frankford Ave. & Richmond St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bantam "60" Dispatch Roadsters, Coupes, Station Wagons, Panel and Pickup Trucks
AMERICAN BANTAM CAR COMPANY
Butler, Pennsylvania

GEM, EVER-READY & STAR Safety Razors and Blades, EVER-READY Shaving Brushes, GEM-lectric Dry Shaver, PAREX Corn Knives

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION
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Phillies 5c—Havana Ribbon 3 for 10c
BAYUK CIGARS INC.
9th & Columbia Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lighting Equipment, Reflectors and Floodlights
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.
Des Plaines, Illinois
(Chicago, Suburb)

Endocrine Preparations
G. W. CARNRICK COMPANY
20 Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Valve Facing Machines, Valve Seat Grinders, Valve Seat Replacement Tools, Cylinder Boring Machines, Cylinder Hones, "Cam" or "Round" Piston Grinders, Main Bearing Line Boring Machines, Babbitt Fixtures, Torque Indicating Wrenches. Other related items

CEDAR RAPIDS ENGINEERING COMPANY
902 17th Street, Northeast
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

*Universal Cast Iron Pipe
Fed. Spec. WWP 421 Type 4*

THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY
386 Fourth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Shoe Repair Machinery & Supplies
CHAMPION SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY
3711 Forest Park Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

*"Tubelox" Steel Scaffolding
"Gold Medal" Ladders*

CHESEBRO, WHITMAN COMPANY, INC.
38-21 12th Street
Long Island City, N. Y.

Crawler Tractors
CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

La Palina Cigars
CONGRESS CIGAR COMPANY, INC.
250 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Fibre Rugs, Low Priced Floor Covering
DELTOX RUG COMPANY
25 Wisconsin Avenue
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Tire Valves—Tire Valve Accessories, Tube Repair Vulcanizers, Lok-Skru Fasteners for blind attachments to Airplanes, Food Handling Tongs, Pres-To (Pen Type) Oiler

THE DILL MFG. CO.
700 East 82nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

WRENCHES: Box, Engineers' Open End, Socket, Spark Plug. TOOLS: Ignition, Truck Service, Fender and Body Repair, Refrigeration Service, Cylinder Reconditioning, Ratchets, Wheel Pullers, Gear Pullers, Tool Boxes and Trays, Feeler Gauges, Pliers, Screw Drivers, Punches and Chisels, Snips

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Eaton's Highland Writing Papers
EATON PAPER CORPORATION
Pittsfield, Mass.

Generators — Anodic, Battery Charging, Electroplating, Welding, etc., with Control and Distributing Panels

THE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY
1725 Clarkstone Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, Accumulators
CHARLES F. ELMES ENGINEERING WORKS
230 North Morgan Street
Chicago, Illinois

Herringbone and Helical Gears, Speed Reducers and Increasers, Motoreducers, Marine Gear Drives, Flexible Couplings, Steel Castings

THE FALK CORPORATION
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Precision Measuring Dial Indicators & Gages

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Electrical Protection and Signalling Devices

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1939

"No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security."—WOODROW WILSON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

BECAUSE OF THE coincidence of the almost simultaneous losses of the Squalus, Thetis and Phoenix, and the tragic deaths of the men imprisoned in the steel hulls, the suspicion has gained currency that sabotage was responsible for the disasters. It is suggested that enemy agents tampered with the diving or other mechanism, and that weakened by the pressure of the sea one or the other gave way and the water rushed in. There is eliminated, of course, the idea that the agents were aboard the ships since it is not likely they would have deliberately sacrificed their own lives. As far as the facts have come to light, these stand out: That the Squalus had made ten previous dives, when everything functioned perfectly; that the Thetis likewise had made satisfactory test dives, and that the Phoenix had been in service and had made the long voyage from France to China without mishap. It would seem, therefore, that sabotage would have to be ruled out, and that some other causes were responsible for the accidents. A competent Court of inquiry is investigating the Squalus tragedy, and courts probably of like competence, are probing those of the British and French submarines. When they shall have concluded their labors, the world will know the facts, and it is desirable meanwhile to withhold judgment. A Senate investigation of the loss of the Squalus proposed by Senator Barbour would add nothing to knowledge of the causes thereof; Admiral Tarrant and his associates, who are experts, may be depended upon to get all the information possible, and to correlate it so that correct conclusions may be drawn. One matter they already have brought out—that the Navy Department failed to adopt the recommendation of the Board that investigated the loss of the S-5 for the installation on submarines of a device to insure the middle ballast tank vent being closed until the main induction valve was shut. An explanation of this failure is due from the Navy Department. Moreover, there is sound sense in Lt. Naquin's recommendation that there should be provided snap action equipment to close the pipes which feed air during surface maneuvers. It is apparent that from the naval inquiry we will get valuable suggestions, which will increase the percentage of safety for those who go down under the sea. To that extent the disaster will be beneficial, but the price is a heavy one to pay when we think of the fine young men who were trapped to death, and whose widows and children are compelled to eke out a miserable existence upon the pittance awarded them as pensions by a rich and niggardly Government.

IN THE ABSENCE OF further action on the part of Congress, resumption of the payment of the reenlistment allowance to members of the Armed Services will be authorized beginning next Saturday, July 1. But the friends of the services in and out of Congress must be on the alert every moment until the close of Congress to prevent opponents of the payments from slipping the restriction through on some hastily considered measure at the last moment. It will be recalled that last year Congress threw the restriction out of earlier bills, but in the closing days of the session it was tacked onto a deficiency bill and enacted, resulting in another year's perpetration of this form of salary reduction on the lowest paid class of government workers. Although the House has definitely and in no uncertain terms shown that they want the payments resumed, it must be remembered that the Bureau of the Budget is still insisting on this form of so-called economy and will use every means to prohibit the payments and that Senator Byrnes, too, has openly declared he will continue his efforts to deny the enlisted personnel this form of payment. In the rush to clear up their business and return to their homes, it would be possible for the Senate to add the restrictive amendment to one of the last deficiency or supplementary appropriation bills and, for the conferees to agree to it. To combat such a move requires eternal vigilance on the part of service supporters, for if such action is noted at once and attention called to it, the House members will in all probability insist that their earlier stand against the restriction be heeded and instruct their conferees to refuse to accept the amendment. Having failed to act on the recommendations for pay revision, Congress most certainly should be expected to discontinue the economy-era practice of withholding the reenlistment allowance.

Service Humor

Musings of a Lieutenant's wife on the
30th of any month
Twenty-two hundred a year!
Well, we don't pay rent
Nor buy light and heat,
So they're clear.
But we do have to eat,
And being carnivorous animals
We must have meat,
And the Kiddies' milk and
The cartons and cartons of cereal brands!
When I look at the budget
And see those costs
My financial temperature gets a frost.
And shoes! All God's chillun must have
those.
We can't bust forth on a gaping world
Showing even a hint of our toes.
And the uniforms! Gosh, the thought
of them
Makes me squirm.
Jim's got to shine and glitter in those.
Then the rompers and jumpers
And slickers and slacks
I must deal out to the junior pack.
When I count up that cost
I'm totally lost
In a sea of figures.
And that old black rag of mine—
Honestly, I must have dined
In that counturier's nightmare
At least a hundred times.
Well do I remember the day
I pulled it off a bargain tray.
And the Xmas gifts and the Easter cards
And the children's toys
And the gas for the cars.
Jimmie! Why do I think
Of these and those and that
It's enough to make me pass out flat.
Hey, what's this note:
General and Mrs. Jay
Invite Jim and me to dine
A week from today.
Well, out once more comes my grand old
rag.
I'll pin on something to hide that sag at
the shoulder,
And tie on a bright, red sash
Symbolizing verve and all that.
Say, who says I'm licked!

—Service Wife.

Overheard at the British Embassy
royal garden party—one Navy woman's
daughter—"You know this party is not
only social—it's national and those in-
vited are a cross section of the nation—
and those not invited—a cross-er section."

Last Line Limericks

The Humor Editor has pleasure in con-
ferring an Honorable Mention upon "J.
B." for supplying the last line to the
Limerick appearing in last week's column
as follows:

Upon a loud, delighted note,
The Kaydets greeted the graduate goat,
Will he be razed in later years
Or like his fellows enjoy their cheers?
Depends how age-in-grade is wrote!

Here's one for next week. Fill in the
last line:

There was a young Loolee from France,
Who stayed in the Infantry branch,
He was offered a career,
So now he's here

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY
AND NAVY JOURNAL QUES-
TION EDITOR and an answer will
be given in this column as soon as
possible after receipt.

Mrs. B. B. B.—The U. S. A. T. Grant
departed Guam May 24 and arrived Ma-
nila May 28, after a stop in Dewey Float-
ing Dock for inspection of her bottom.

R. M. B.—You have two months, 13
days accrued leave, with last leave of re-
cord five days, from May 17 to 22, 1939.

W. L. D.—Details for taking in addi-
tional officers under the expansion pro-
gram have not been worked out. War De-
partment officials suggest you make your
inquiry to your Corps Area Commander.

M. J. H.—The answer to the questions
you ask will be found in Section 55, Na-
tional Defense Act, which provides that
all enlistments in force at outbreak of
war or entered into during its contin-
uation shall continue in force until six
months after termination unless sooner
terminated by the President.

H. E. S.—Any enlistment entered into
before Aug. 24, 1912, for service in
Panama is credited for double time
towards retirement. This would cover
your enlistment of July 8, 1912.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
has just returned from a 3,500 mile
aerial tour of Naval stations. He was
piloted by Lt. Comdr. Ralph Davison and
Lt. W. G. Tomlinson.

20 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. Albert C. Reed, USN, who
recently returned to the United States
after having been in command of the
NC-4 when that plane flew across the
Atlantic, will be guest of honor at a ban-
quet in New York City on July 2.

30 Years Ago

1st Lt. George J. Oden, 10th U. S. Cav-
alry, who at one time was charged with
the custody of Manuel Quezon, now a
member of the Philippine Assembly,
sailed for the United States recently.

50 Years Ago

On Wednesday evening, June 12, the
surviving members of the garrison that
withstood the siege of Lucknow held a
reunion in London.

75 Years Ago

Lieutenant General Grant, appreciat-
ing the tremendous labors of the troops
in front of Petersburg, fighting by day
and entrenching by night, has ordered
the distribution among them of a whisky
ration.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, (Col.) (Cav.), rel. from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Wash., D. C., to office of Chief of Cav., Wash., D. C., June 30.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, the AG.
Capt. John B. Cooley, from Panama Canal Dept., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Capt. Raymond Stone, Jr., prior orders from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Nov. 24, amended to sail S. F., Nov. 28.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. Harry R. Evans, from Panama Canal Dept., to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. Paul W. George, retired on own application, June 30.
2nd Lt. James J. Cosgrove, prior orders from Ft. Clark, Tex., June 8, to Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex., as asst. to QM, amended to July 15.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG.
Medical Corps
Col. Lee R. Dunbar, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., Sept. 1, to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Lt. Col. Byron J. Peters, from Ft. Rosecrans, Calif., Aug. 1, to Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.
Lt. Col. Ralph H. Simmons, prior orders Wash., D. C., to Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15, amended to Ft. Adams, R. I., Aug. 15.

Maj. August W. Spittler, prior orders to Ft. Logan, Colo., revoked.
Following from Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15 to office of Surgeon General, Wash., D. C.: Maj. Herbert E. Tomlinson and Capt. Gustave E. Ledfors.

Capt. Clarence H. White, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Following captains from station indicated, Aug. 15, to N. Y. General Depot, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.: F. Dudley Jones, Jr., Ft. Screven, Ga., and Clark B. Mendor, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Capt. Lester P. Veigel, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Olin F. McInay, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., June 20, to North Suburban Flying School, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. James L. Tobin, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., June 20, to Santa Maria Flying School, Santa Maria, Calif.

Capt. Frank H. Lane, from Langley Fld., Va., June 20, to Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill.

Capt. Hervey B. Porter, from March Fld., Calif., June 20, to Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Paul H. Jenkins, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., June 20, to Ala. Institute of Aeronautics, Tusculooosa, Ala.

Capt. Harold A. Myers, from Kelly Fld., Tex., June 20, to Dallas School of Aeronautics, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. Wayne R. Weaver, from Randolph Fld., Tex., June 20, to Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Okla.

Capt. Scott M. Smith, from Lowry Fld., Denver, Colo., June 26, to Lincoln Airplane and Flying School, Lincoln, Neb.

Capt. Ellis M. Altfather, from Denver, Colo., Aug. 1, to Ft. Logan, Colo.

Veterinary Corps

Capt. Robert A. Boyce, Jr., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, to Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Army Nurses Corps

Capt. Blanche S. Rulon, retired for length of service, Oct. 31, West Point, N. Y.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. James A. O'Connor, from 5th Engrs., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Eng. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as commandant.

Capt. Alvin G. Viney, from Bellows Falls, Vt., June 20, to Providence, R. I., as asst. to dist. engr.

1st Lt. Robert L. Lancelotti, det. to JAGD, Aug. 5; from Portland, Ore., to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., as student.

1st Lt. William J. Himes, from Ft. Lawton, Wash., to 6th Engrs., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
Col. Frank D. Appin, prior orders from San Francisco, Calif., to Chicago QM Depot, Chicago, Ill., as supply officer, sail S. F.,

Aug. 5, amended to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.
1st Lt. Lassiter A. Mason, (FA), prior orders temp. duty 4th Signal Corps, Camp Custer, Mich., Aug. 2, revoked.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Patrick J. Ryan, from Wash., D. C., Aug. 25, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Col. Herbert E. Mann, retired for age, Oct. 31, Athens, Ga.

Maj. Paul J. Matte, prior orders from Philippine Dept., to ORC duty, Chattanooga, Tenn., amended to Knoxville, Tenn.

Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., prior orders from Ft. Myer, Va., to office of C. of Cav., Wash., D. C., revoked.

1st Lt. Dana V. Johnston, Jr., from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Tokyo, Japan, as student, sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

1st Lt. Keltion S. Davis, prior orders from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. Knox, Ky., revoked.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.

Col. Abbott Boone, retired at own request, Oct. 31, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Col. William H. Shepherd, retired for disability, June 30.

Lt. Col. Howard Eager, Bureau of Insular Affairs, rel. from Bureau of Insular Affairs, Wash., D. C., June 30, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Douglas L. Crane, from Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 1, to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Maj. Laurence H. Hanley, retired at own request, Oct. 31, from Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. William F. Kernan, from Madison Bks., N. Y., Sept. 1, to Ball High School, Galveston, Tex.

Maj. Frank H. Hollingsworth, from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to Oklahoma City, Okla., duty in connection with recruiting.

Capt. Robert G. Crandall, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Aug. 15, to La. State Univ. and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University, La.

Capt. Roy P. Huff, from Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 15, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Thomas O. Foreman, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 15, to Univ. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla.

Capt. Henry L. Kersh, det. to FD; from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 9th C. A., San Francisco, Calif., as property auditor, temp. duty, Army Finance School, Holabird QM Depot, Md., sail N. Y., Dec. 20.

1st Lt. Warren H. Hoover, from Madison Bks., N. Y., to 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. George Blackburne, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Ft. Sill, Okla., as student, Sept. 13.

1st Lt. John S. Nesbitt, retired for disability, June 30, as captain.

1st Lt. Cornelius DeW. Lang, from Madison Bks., N. Y., June 20, to U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Francis B. Harrison, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Maj. Maitland Bottoms, from Galveston, Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Nov. 24.

Capt. Dean S. Ellerthorpe, from Hawaiian Dept., to C and GS School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, Sept. 9.

Capt. Nevins D. Young, retired for disability, June 30, Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.

1st Lt. C. Robert Bard, det. to JAGD, Sept. 10; from West Point, N. Y., to School of Law, Univ. of Va., Charlottesville, Va.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. Frederick M. Armstrong, from Davidson, N. C., Sept. 25, to 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Lt. Col. Jacob J. Gerhardt, from Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., Sept. 7.

Lt. Col. Gabriel T. Mackenzie, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., sail S. F., Aug. 19.

Lt. Col. William H. Jones, Jr., from Ft. Devens, Mass., Aug. 15, to La. State Univ. and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University, La.

Lt. Col. Norman Randolph, Bureau of Insular Affairs, rel. from Bureau of Insular Affairs, Wash., D. C., June 30, to office, C. of Inf., Wash., D. C.

Maj. Charles H. Wilson, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., Aug. 1, to ORC duty, Memphis, Tenn.

Maj. Minucan D. Cannon, from Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15, to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Maj. Melvin R. Finney, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, Aug. 15, to Dallas High Schools, Dallas, Tex.

(Please turn to Page 1020)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

June 15, 1939

Capt. Edmund D. Almy, det. staff, Cdr., Battle Force abt. July 12; to Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.

Capt. Lamar R. Leahy, det. Conn. N. Y. World's Fair 1939, New York, N. Y., June 27; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Francis A. L. Vossler, det. C. O., USS Northampton abt. July 5; to chief of staff and aide, Cdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas B. Williamson, det. Patrol Sqdn. 18 in May; to C. O., Setg. Sqdn. 41.

Lt. Vernon O. Clapp, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to Nav. Air Stn., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Frederick K. Loomis, det. Subm. Div. 15 abt. May 16; to C. O., USS Skipjack.

Lt. Charles C. McDonald, ors. March 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 52 instead Patrol Sqdn. 14.

Lt. Archibald G. W. McFadden, det. Nav. Academy abt. July 1; to c. f. o. USS Neosho and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Herman Sall, det. C. O., USS Skipjack abt. May 17; to USS Texas.

Lt. William C. Schultz, det. USS Chicago in May; to staff, Cdr., Cruisers Setg. Force.

Lt. William H. Standley, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, T. H., abt. June 8; to USS Smith as exec. off.

Lt. Malcolm D. Sylvester, det. Off., JAG, Navy Dept., abt. July 17; to staff, as aide and flag H., Cdr., Sqdn. 40-T.

Lt. David J. Welsh, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 25 instead Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. Robert C. Winters, ors. Dec. 14 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 25 instead Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. (jg) Clifford M. Campbell, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 24 instead Patrol Sqdn. 8.

Lt. (jg) John L. Chittenden, ors. March 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 25 instead Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. (jg) Roland H. Dale, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 24 instead Patrol Sqdn. 8.

Lt. (jg) John A. Gamon, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 25 instead Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. (jg) James R. Ogden, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 25 instead Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. (jg) Reynolds C. Smith, addl. duty, Instructor Nav. Res., 3rd Nav. Dist.

Ens. David N. Imbusch, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., to USS Texas.

Comdr. Edward J. Goodbody (MC), det. Marine Retg. Stn., New York, N. Y. in July; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Charles E. Gell (MC), det. Nav. Air Stn., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Albert E. Howell (DC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., to nearest nav. hosp. in U. S., further trmt.

Lt. George W. Foot, Jr. (SC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on June 1; to c. f. o. USS Pyro and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Carl H. Collier (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in July or Aug.; to Off. in Chge. of Construction, Nav. Air Base, Jacksonville, Fla.

Ch. Bosn. Percy Bond, det. USS San Francisco abt. July 5; to Nav. Trng. Stn., Newport, R. I.

Bosn. Jesse F. Simmons, det. USS Oriole abt. July 15; to NPG, Dahlgren, Va.

Gunner Don C. DeForest, to USS Ranger.

Gunner Henry L. Delaney, det. USS Dobbin abt. May 16; to USS Yorktown.

Gunner Alexander A. Sproule, det. Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in June; to USS Tusculooosa.

Carp. Theodore C. Stewart, det. USS California in June; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. Carlisle Reid, det. 12th Nav. Dist. in July; to 15th Nav. Dist.

June 16, 1939

Capt. Frederick C. Sherman, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Robert W. Hayler, det. Cdr., Dest. Div. 28 abt. July 5; to Off. in Chge., Nav. Torp., Stn., Alexandria, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Stephen B. Cooke, ors. April 13 modified. To C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 51 instead Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. John Bailey, granted sick leave 3 months. Upon expiration, await ors. Mare Is., Calif.

Lt. John A. Collett, ors. Jan. 24 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. Theron S. Hare, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Benjamin E. Moore, Jr., ors. April 17 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 51 instead Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. William M. Nation, ors. April 28 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 45 instead Patrol Sqdn. 21.

Lt. (jg) Paul D. Buie, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. (jg) Thomas A. Christopher, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. (jg) Francis R. Drake, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. (jg) Charles B. Langston, det. USS Pike in June; to USS 8-28.

Lt. (jg) Alfred R. Matter, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. (jg) Thomas H. Moorner, ors. Dec. 14 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. (jg) Frederick M. Stilesberg, det. USS New Orleans abt. July 1; to cfo USS Mayrant and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Magruder H. Tuttle, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead Patrol Sqdn. 4.

(Please turn to Page 1019)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Maj. Benjamin W. Atkinson, on July 15, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MCB, San Diego, for duty as Base Paymaster. Detailed as Asst. Paymaster, as of July 1.

Maj. William L. Bates, on June 20, det. Naval Operations, Navy Dept., to MB, Quantico.

Capt. Delmer Byfield, on July 1, det. MCB, San Diego, and ordered home for retirement.

Capt. Kenneth H. Cornell, abt. July 17, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, to FME, MCB, San Diego, via USS Henderson, sailing Shanghai, about July 21.

1st Lt. Carey A. Randall, abt. July 2, det. MD, AE, Peiping, to MB, Quantico, via USS Henderson, sailing Chinwangtao, China, July 6.

2nd Lt. Herbert H. Townsend, appointment as second lieutenant in Marine Corps revoked, effective June 22.

2nd Lt. Keith B. McCutcheon, det. 1st Marine Brig., Quantico, to MB, NAS, Pensacola.

Ch. Mar. Gar. Horace Talbot, on July 1, det. MCB, San Diego, and ordered home for retirement.

Ch. QM Clk. Willis V. Harris, det. MD, Tientsin, China, to MB, Quantico, via SS President Cleveland, sailing Kobe, July 5.

INSURANCE AT COST

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Automobile Accidents

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AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

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Attorneys at Law

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Full approval has been given by the President and members of Congress to the notification of Admiral Yarnell to the Japanese naval authorities that he would hold their government responsible for any damage or injury done to United States Naval vessel or personnel. While this warning was uttered in the specific case of Swatow, which the Japanese have just occupied, it expresses the attitude of the United States throughout the Far East. Admiral Yarnell further reminded the Japanese that it was the duty of the American Navy to protect American lives and property, and declared that it would fulfill this mission.

In their operations at Tien Tsin, Amoy, Shanghai and Swatow, the Japanese Army and Navy are regarded in Washington as being motivated by a purpose to eliminate the foreign concessions, charged with being a hot bed of pro-Chinese intrigue; to prevent further foreign aid to the government of Chiang-Sai-Chek; to destroy British, French and American prestige, and to bring about the acceptance of the "new order" in China which Tokyo is seeking to establish. Secretary Hull has issued a statement showing American concern at the Japanese policy, and has asked permission to publish our note protesting against the bombing of American properties. A full and complete exchange of information concerning China is occurring between Washington, London and Paris. Unless the Japanese abandon tactics destructive of American and, therefore, of British and French interests, it would not be surprising should the President order a demonstration of American objection, such, for example, as the dispatch of the Fleet to Hawaii. Another measure proposed is an economic blockade. The Brookings Institute in a report just made public, states that 56% of all the war materials acquired by Japan during last year was furnished by the United States, and that the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands supplied 85.31%. This country led all the others in supplying six "war essentials," oil, iron materials, metal working machinery, copper, aircraft and automobiles. It follows that an economic blockade would be ruinous to Japan.

It is not believed, however, that such measures will be necessary. Rather is it expected that the Japanese in face of the determined attitude of this Government and that of Great Britain and France, will terminate temporarily the offensive practices they are pursuing. Embarrassing to the President in this and the world situation is the opposition in Congress to the Bloom neutrality bill which with a majority report from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will be passed by the House next week. A filibuster is threatened in the Senate, in spite of the President's demand for prompt action, and there is no certainty that that body will vote on the legislation until the next session. Reports from Moscow are that the latest British proposals for an Alliance have been rejected, but the conversations are continuing.

A Happy Ship—Among the other miracles accomplished by Hitler in the last year is that of having united and strengthened France. Without him, the social, financial and commercial disintegration that had been going on since the spring of 1936 when the Communist-Socialist cabinet of the Popular Front came to power, might readily have continued to the present moment. France is not only stronger and more united than she has been for at least six years, but she is far happier. What Hitler brought about in Germany after 1933, he has brought about indirectly in France since 1938, and it is now certain that as long as Germany remains threatening, France will continue united and resolute. However, an important difference in the evolution of the two countries must be noted. Whereas in Germany discomfort, discontent and financial difficulties have steadily increased, in France they have all diminished. M. Daladier, with a firm but tolerant hand, commands what in the navy is called a "happy ship," and as long as the external pressure continues this state of contented discipline will obtain. If war comes, it will arrive under conditions favorable to France; if the danger is definitely allayed, the old quarrels will probably start up again.

This getting together reaches most unexpected regions. For instance, the relations between Church and State are on a footing of mutual trust that has not prevailed since the bitterness of 1900. The Radical-Socialist party, for fifty years the backbone of anti-clericalism, has buried the hatchet, the Archbishop of Paris is a recognized liaison agent between the church and the government, M. Daladier attends religious festivals in pomp and circumstance and M. Chautemps presents a peal of bells to his village church. These politicians would not go out of their way to manifest an attitude of tolerance if they did not know that it meets with popular approval. The days when Catholics were supposed to be enemies of the Republic are over and the Monarchists now have about as much influence in France as they have in America. Reliable reports from the big factories show that most of the men are glad to be free from the yoke of the walking delegates that cracked the whip over them during the years of the Popular Front. The output per hour has markedly increased in all industry and the fear of strike orders no longer hangs over either workmen or employers. It was in this contented atmosphere that the Secretary of the Treasury recently gave out the details of French financial recovery. The biggest loan, bearing the smallest interest in eleven years was covered in a day; the short-term debt and all foreign loans have been paid off and a vast inflow of gold continues; the franc is as good or better than any money in Europe, retail prices are steady and production mounts every week.

The recent signing of the treaty between Germany and Italy has been accepted with complete indifference by the French and British public, for it merely confirms in writing the existing fact of Italy's subjection to Germany. The most important paragraph is the one which declares that in case of "warlike complications" between one of the contracting powers and another power, the other contracting party will immediately intervene with all its forces. This means that if Germany suddenly provokes a "warlike complication" with Poland, for example, Italy binds herself to immediately attack Poland or that country's allies. Thus Germany can scratch a match in Central Europe and start a conflagration which would sweep over the Mediterranean, provided always that Italy lives up to her word or rather up to Mussolini's word. For nobody in Europe, not even in Germany, is certain that the Italian people would willingly go to war with England and France in order to give Danzig to Germany. Italy is extremely vulnerable and she would probably suffer more during such a war than any other country, and even granting that she and Germany were successful, Italians know that such an outcome would only confirm their own subjection to their powerful ally. With the whole of the Royal family, the Vatican and the great business interests in the north of Italy hostile to Germany, it may well be asked

whether Mussolini's personal influence could decide his countrymen to risk such an adventure.

This brings up the question of Spain. That country now occupies a position of strategic importance which she has not held for over a hundred and fifty years. This is due to the aeroplane and submarine. Until they became important factors in war, Spain's power to do good or harm to European belligerents was negligible; but her present ability to furnish bases to Germany and Italy makes her a factor to be gravely reckoned with in case of hostilities. Everything goes to indicate that Franco, who is simply a patriot and a soldier, has but one desire and that is to keep Spain out of trouble and enable her to rebuild her shattered house. But he has a brother-in-law, who is his Minister and exercises great influence, Señor Sonino Suner is an able politician, ambitious and pro-German. The Germans are not disliked in Spain as are the Italians, and they have insinuated themselves into most of the business circles of the Peninsula. However, Spain needs and has got to have money for reconstruction. She also needs oil, rubber and cotton which she can only get from free currency countries, and, in order to purchase them, she must have free exports to send to those countries. To barter her raw materials for German manufactures will not give her this currency. It may be said that the future of Spain depends upon the future of Europe rather than that the future of Europe depends upon Spain. The stronger the peace front becomes, the less Franco is likely to lend himself to German ambitions. War will come this year only in case Hitler decides that his honor and prestige demand that he annex Danzig and the Corridor. If he does there will not be a new Munich. Poland will fight and England and France will intervene. If Italy stays out, most of the fighting will be in eastern Europe and victories of the German army can only delay her being choked into submission. If Italy declares war, her action can only take place in the Mediterranean. She would at once lose her African Colonies and her armies there, as well as the Dodecanese Islands. She would gravely annoy the French on the sea, but she could not attack her on land, whereas the British and French navies would squeeze her to death. The greatest hope for peace lies in the hard headed competence of the German general staff. These men are patriots and not fanatics; they know that whatever happens the same final result as in 1918 awaits their country and they will do all they can to keep Hitler from an act of madness.—*by T. Bentley Mott.*

Squalus Inquiry Opens—Maintaining that an open air induction valve was responsible for the flooding and sinking of the submarine Squalus in 240 feet of water, off Portsmouth, N. H., May 23, Lt. Oliver F. Naquin, commander of the ill-fated craft, told a Naval board of inquiry that an interlocking device recommended by a former board of inquiry would have prevented the accident.

If the Squalus, as is generally believed, was sunk through failure of the valve to close, she is the second naval submersible to be so lost. The S-5 sank off the Delaware Capes in 1920 when water entered her through a valve that failed to close, but all her crew succeeded in winning free of her. At that time it was recommended that an interlocking device be installed so that water couldn't be admitted to ballast tanks unless air valves were closed.

Lieutenant Naquin gave his testimony May 19 and 20 as the court of inquiry, headed by Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, opened sessions at Portsmouth. During the first day, the commanding officer in executive session gave details of the sinking and occurrences underwater, and later accompanied the board into the Sculpin, sister ship of the Squalus, which was first vessel to establish communication with her after the accident. There he simulated the events of the last dive of the Squalus.

Only other witnesses heard during the first two days of the inquiry were—briefly the other 32 survivors of the vessel, who were asked if they had any complaint against their commander. All remained silent. Lieutenant Naquin also paid tribute to the conduct of every member of his crew and the 26 dead, signalling for special commendation among the survivors Chief Electrician's Mate Lawrence J. Gainor who dared death to enter the forward battery tanks to pull the switch, removing danger of a battery fire; and Signalmen Theodore Jacobs and Warren W. Smith, Jr., and Radlo-men Charles A. Powell and Arthur L. Booth for the physical stamina they displayed in hammering out messages on the hull of the sunken craft.

Emphatic endorsement of Lieutenant Naquin's belief that the induction valve was at fault was given the third day of the inquiry by William Isaacs, ship's cook, who testified that he "saw a solid sheet of water pouring down from the engine room opening of the main engine induction duct."

Cook Isaacs told the board that he had been in his galley off the after section of the after battery compartment when the Squalus began her dive. Hearing what sounded like air escaping, he related, he left the galley and went aft to the engine room door which was closed but not dogged. He closed the stops, looked through the port in the door, and saw the water pouring in.

"There was no one in sight in the engine room," Isaacs continued. "Water was coming out of ventilator openings and in water knee deep I waded forward to the unflooded control room as the ship started to up-angle by the nose." Isaacs was one of the five men who rushed through the control room door just before Lloyd Maness slammed it shut.

Others to testify on the third day were Lawrence J. Gainor, CEM, who related how he had shut off the batteries in the forward battery room to prevent fire; and Lt. William T. Doyle, Jr., executive officer, who stated that ventilation lines were the submarine's greatest weakness, that he believed the induction valve was the cause of the disaster, and that the indicator board, before which he stood, showed all openings in the hull of the ship, including the induction valve, closed.

Other members of the crew testified that the indicator board was green. Lt. John C. Nichols, torpedo, gunnery and communications officer, recommended that subs be equipped with quick-closing valves on the induction lines within the ship and a means of sighting the induction valve to make certain it is closed.

Naval officers minimized this week possibilities that sabotage was responsible for the sinking of the Squalus, or had anything to do with the almost simultaneous loss of the British sub Thetis and the French sub Phoenix. A coincidence, the triple tragedies were termed, while it was pointed out that never has a finding of sabotage been returned by a court of inquiry in any of this country's major and minor submarine casualties.

Of the other three major disasters, the S-51 and the S-4 were sunk by collision, and the cause of the sinking of F-4, in Pearl Harbor was never known. The Thetis went down due to an open torpedo tube, according to statements of the four survivors, while the Phoenix, at the bottom of the deep China Sea, has never been located. With

any guess as to the cause of her sinking mere conjecture, it is within the realm of possibility that an open induction valve may too have caused her loss, since ventilating systems on all subs have points of similarity.

Senator Barbour, of N. J., however, has asked a Congressional investigation of sabotage.

In any event, the board of inquiry at Portsmouth will make no final findings until the Squalus has been raised and thoroughly examined. Progress is being made on that task. Divers late Wednesday completed a tunnel under the Squalus' stern and slipped a thin wire beneath the vessel. This line will be led to the surface, a chain bent on the other end and pulled through. A chain will also be passed beneath the bows of the vessel which are clear of the bottom.

Pontoons will then be attached forward and aft by the chains, according to present plans, and the Squalus will be lifted slightly, towed into more shallow water, and then lifted again. Three such lifts should suffice to bring her to the surface, it is believed. Senator Bridges, of N. H., this week asked Congress to accord recognition posthumously to victims of the disaster. His resolution would grant dependents of the drowned sailors the war-time pension rate.

An hour after adjournment of the board Wednesday, the Sea Raven, sister ship of the Squalus and the first vessel to be launched at Portsmouth Navy Yard since that ill-fated vessel took the water, was launched. Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole, wife of the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard who supervised rescue of the 33 survivors of the Squalus, christened the Sea Raven. Twelve members of the former crew of the Squalus were aboard.

San Juan Honors U. S. Officers—At 8:00 p. m., June 7, 1939, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the City Mayor, Mr. Fernando J. Geigel, and the city council presented Governor Blanton Winship and Col. John W. Wright, 65th Infantry, with diplomas on which were written resolutions making Governor Winship and Colonel Wright adopted sons of the City of San Juan. Governor Winship has been Governor of Puerto Rico since 1934 when he retired as Judge Advocate General of the Army. Colonel Wright has been commanding officer of U. S. Troops in Puerto Rico since 1936 and is to return to the United States in October this year.

The ceremony took place in the historic old city hall of San Juan. This building was constructed by the Spaniards and is probably the oldest city hall under the American flag.

Flight Tests for Navy—In order that records of junior line officers of the Navy indicate their qualifications for duty involving flying, all line officers will be required to take an aviation physical examination by a qualified flight surgeon, within 18 months after being commissioned as ensigns.

Officers on duty outside the continental limits of the United States, where qualified flight surgeons are not available, need not take the tests within the 18-month period, but will be required to take the examination within three months after return to the United States.

Results of the examination will be forwarded to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Though all officers must take the examination, as provided above, no officer will be ordered to instruction in aviation unless he makes an official request for such duty.

Navy Officers Assigned—Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, former chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will hoist his flag today on the USS California at San Pedro as commander of the Battle Force, U. S. Fleet, with rank of admiral.

Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz assumed post as chief of the Bureau of Navigation last week. Orders were issued this week to Capt. Randall Jacobs, to be assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Captain Jacobs' present post as chief of staff for commander, cruisers, Scouting Force, will be taken by Capt. Francis A. L. Vossler, now commanding officer of the USS Northampton. Capt. Samuel S. Payne, inspector of ordnance in charge of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Oahu, T. H., will relieve Captain Vossler on the Northampton.

Navy Engineering Students—At commencement exercises held recently at the University of California, Berkeley, a number of Naval officers were recipients of the degree of Master of Science. Lt. Joseph B. Berkley, USN, received his degree, his thesis having been on the subject "An analytical and experimental study of super-regeneration." Lt. Joseph B. Duval, Jr., USN, another degree winner, wrote his thesis on the subject, "An investigation of the spray characteristics of a boiler fuel oil atomizer." Lt. Hugh T. MacKay, USN, wrote on "The effect of flexible mountings upon the resonant speeds of machines having unbalanced rotors," for his degree, while Lt. Carl A. Peterson, USN, wrote on "An investigation of vibration phenomena in torsional systems having non-linear spring characteristics," and Lt. Robert J. Ramsbotham, USN, wrote on "Composition of exhaust gases of solid injection pre-combustion chamber Diesel engine with reduced air charge," for their degrees.

Reserve Officers—The War Department will announce within a short time, in directives to Corps Area Commanders, new policies for obtaining officers of the Reserve Officers' Corps. A study of the needs for and methods of procuring reserve officers is being completed by the War Department.

As a result of the study, it is being found that the number of reserve officers now holding commissions is roughly about the number needed for use in an emergency, although shortages are being found in some branches and arms, overbalanced by surpluses of reservists in other branches.

It is indicated that before long there must be a limit put on the number of men commissioned into the Reserve Officers' Corps.

Army Chaplains—An examination of applicants for appointment as chaplains in the grade of first lieutenant in the Regular Army will be held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 12 to 15, 1939. In order to provide for existing or prospective denominational vacancies, applications will be restricted to clergymen duly accredited to the following denominations: Colored, any Protestant denomination; Baptist, South, Churches of Christ, Disciples of Christ, Lutheran, (except Missouri Synod), Methodist and Roman Catholic.

Eligibility to compete in the examination will be confined to candidates who are at the time of the examination: Male citizens of the United States between the ages

of 23 and 34 years; Regularly ordained, duly accredited by and in good standing with one of the religious denominations listed above; Graduates of both a 4-year college course and a 3-year theological seminary course; and Actively engaged in the ministry as the principal occupation in life and credited with 3 years' experience therein. Formal applications on War Department A.G.O. Form No. 62, accompanied by at least three letters of recommendation, small photographs of applicants, and proper ecclesiastical indorsements must reach the Adjutant General not later than Aug. 30, 1939. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

Naval Medical Corps—Ground will be broken for the new naval medical center on Rockville road, Montgomery County, Md., at brief exercises to be held at 11 a. m., June 29. Rear Adm. Percival S. Rossiter, (MC), USN-Ret. former Surgeon General of the Navy, will turn the first shovelfull of earth and Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, (MC), Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, will assist. A contract for the first construction—foundations, grading and temporary con-

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struction office—at the medical center was recently awarded to John McShain, Inc., for \$98,200. Total cost of the project will be about \$4,850,000.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Contract for nearly \$1,500,000 worth of construction at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., was let this week by the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Total amount of contracts for an administration building, barracks buildings, mess hall and galley buildings was \$1,395,716. The contractor must complete the project within 400 days.

Chemical Warfare Service—About 50 officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, principally in the grade of captain, Army, are being selected for the annual field officers' course of the Chemical Warfare Service, which will be given at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., from July 7 to Aug. 2. Purpose of the course is to familiarize officers with chemical warfare principles so that they may supervise the training of men in employment of, and defense against, chemicals in warfare.

Ten of the 19 officers to be added to the Chemical Warfare Service as a result of the Army expansion program have already been approved for transfer or detail. The other nine appointments will be made during the remainder of the fiscal year 1940 from among applications received for transfer to CWS.

Officers whose transfer to the CWS has been confirmed by the Senate are Capt. Louis E. Roemer, Inf.; Capt. Edgar D. Stark, Inf.; 1st Lt. Robert W. Breaks, Inf.; 1st Lt. Bruce von G. Scott, AC, and 2nd Lt. LaVerne A. Parks, Inf. Officers detailed to CWS are 1st Lts. Lloyd E. Fellenz, Inf.; Charles F. Harrison, Cav.; and William H. Shimonek, and 2nd Lts. Noel A. Menard, Inf., and Francis C. Truesdale, Inf.

Officers transferred or detailed will be sent to Edgewood Arsenal at different times for instruction in Chemical Warfare, and those to be detailed to the Air Corps will later receive special training to fit them for such work.

In addition to the 19 officers, 18 of whom will go to the Air Corps and one to the Canal Zone, 175 enlisted men will be added, one of whom will go to the new Department of the Caribbean at San Juan; the others to the Air Corps. The first of the enlisted additions will be made about February, 1940.

Bureau Construction and Repair—Bids on propelling machinery for Seaplane Tenders Nos. 12 and 13 will be opened by the Navy Department July 19, it was stated this week by the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Construction of the seaplane tenders was allocated early this month to the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Meanwhile the bureau has awarded contract for propelling machinery for Submarine No. 205, which is under construction at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. Award was made on a bid of \$419,750.

War Offices Move—Transfer of the general staff of the Army to the Munitions Building here was virtually completed this week. Offices in the center front of the second floor of the building are being air-conditioned and renovated, and soon will receive the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of Staff.

Rooms in the Winder building from which the staff moved are being redecorated and during the coming week the National Guard Bureau will begin its move from Munitions building.

Interlocking Devices on Submarines—To the men in the submarine service the discussion regarding the installation of interlocking devices to prevent the flooding of the main ballast tanks until the high induction valve is closed is an old subject and one in which there are varying schools of thought. Following the board of inquiry into the S5 disaster, when the installation of such interlocking devices was recommended, considerable thought and study was given to the subject. The majority opinion, and the one officially approved, was against such installations. Many factors apparently entered into the decision. First, is the mechanical difficulty of such installations and the problem of assuring its operation without interfering with other functions of the vessel. The high induction valve is at the top-most point of the hull while the main ballast tanks are directly at the bottom. A mechanical interlocking device, therefore, would involve the installation of machinery running all 'round the hull, through water-tight bulkheads, etc. On the other hand if electrical means are employed to operate the interlocking device there arises the danger of greatly increasing the possibility of electrical "grounds," already a bad enough problem. Then, too, they say, assuming a satisfactory interlocking device is designed there is still the problem that it will not function at the crucial moment, just as it seems the warning lights failed to perform properly in the Squalus. Likewise, they contend, there is the other danger—that it will function too well and prevent, or delay, rapid submergence in crucial war moments when rapid diving might become necessary to protect the submarine. Should the device fail to function at such a time, it is pointed out, the vessel remains on the surface a vulnerable prey to the guns of its enemy. This school of thought feels that there is such a thing as having so many safety devices on a submarine that its function as a war vessel is thwarted. The other school of thought believes the mechanical difficulties could be overcome and this added safety factor given without impeding the war effectiveness of the vessels. At least, they say, it could be tried. Those who do not want the device recall the earlier devices interlocking the inner and out doors in the torpedo tubes, designed to prevent opening the inner doors while the outer ones were open. Dependence on this device, they recall, resulted in the opening of the inner door on the R6 at a time when the device had failed, with the result that the vessel was flooded and two men lost. That was in 1921.

Coast Artillery—Diplomas and certificates were awarded this week to about 50 officers and 200 men finishing courses at the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., by Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery.

In a brief address before presenting diplomas, General Sunderland pointed out that expansion of the Army and increases in armament required increased technical ability among the personnel who handle the equipment. General Sunderland was introduced by Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith.

Washington Naval Facilities Expand—In addition to commencement of construction at the new Navy medical center, in Bethesda, Md., the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, will be the signal for the inauguration of new projects at the Washing-

ton Navy Yard and the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, D. C. Bids for four new projects will be asked about July 1.

Largest of the projects scheduled under the 1940 program is an \$825,000 central office and drafting room building at the Navy Yard. To be asked at the same time are bids for extension of Storehouses 2 and 4 and the construction of a railroad tide bridge all at Bellevue.

The 1940 construction program is expected to reach a total of approximately \$1,500,000. Besides the projects named, \$200,000 will be spent for extension of the power distribution system; and \$30,000 for foundry storage facilities at the Navy Yard. At Bellevue, beside the \$200,000 for the storehouses and the \$40,000 for the tide bridge, \$200,000 will be spent later in the year for a fuse loading plant building and \$60,000 for weight handling and transportation equipment.

The 1938 and 1939 building program, for which \$5,000,000 was made available, is now in its last stages at the Navy Yard and the Naval Torpedo Factory, Alexandria, Va. Included in this program was a \$1,400,000 gun assembly shop, a \$365,000 ordnance storage warehouse, and a \$32,000 railroad tide bridge, all at the Navy Yard. The tide bridge under construction at the Navy Yard and the one to be built at Bellevue will permit the shipment of loaded freight cars on barges.

Pay for Qualification in Arms—The following interpretation of changes in AR 35-2380 and 775-10 concerning the right of enlisted men to attain special qualification and to receive additional compensation for qualification in arms in certain cases has been made for the information and guidance of all concerned: "For example, an enlisted man of an infantry rifle company, whose principal arm was the rifle in 1938 and is now the pistol, qualified as an expert with the rifle within the preceding year and is drawing qualification pay therefor. Also he qualified as expert with the pistol, which was not his principal arm at the time and for which he is not being paid. The interpretations concerning this case are as follows. (Italics is supplied merely as emphasis.) 1. Section IV, Circular No. 24, War Department, 1939, changes paragraph 32b, AR 775-10, to read: 'All enlisted men for whom the pistol is indicated as the principal arm * * * are required to fire for qualification unless they have qualified as experts (with the pistol is understood). Experts who qualified with the pistol as a principal arm are not authorized to fire * * *.' Consequently experts who qualified with the pistol when that weapon was not the principal arm are authorized but not required to fire for qualification with the pistol. This removes the apparent handicap to the enlisted man who qualified for instructional purposes with a weapon which was not his principal arm if that weapon is subsequently made his principal arm. 2. The foregoing change in paragraph 32b, AR 775-10, applies to the pistol only. In order that it may apply in all cases, a similar interpretation will be made in reference to all footnotes under 'Personnel to fire' in AR 775-10 corresponding to paragraph 32b of those regulations. Also, paragraph 6b, AR 35-2380, is changed (see sec. II of this circular) to read: 'Individuals who have qualified as expert in a particular weapon and have received additional compensation therefor are not authorized to attain special qualification with that weapon during the following two target seasons.' The amount of compensation received is immaterial, and the fact that an enlisted man did not receive qualification pay for the full year does not entitle him to qualify again. 3. The enlisted man's former qualification with the rifle within the past two years does not take away his right to qualify with his new principal arm, the pistol. If he qualifies as expert with the pistol, his additional compensation for qualification with the rifle ceases (par. 8a and c(1), AR 35-2380). These regulations provide that a soldier loses his right to receive additional compensation if he is afforded an opportunity to requalify with the same arm and fails to do so. However, if he is afforded an opportunity to qualify with a different arm, which may, as in this case, be his new principal arm, he does not lose his right to receive additional compensation unless he attains the same or a higher qualification. Consequently paragraph 8c(1), AR 35-2380, is changed (see sec. II of this circular) so that a soldier will hereafter lose his right to receive additional compensation for a former qualification when he completes the qualification or requalification course or is afforded an opportunity to qualify or requalify with his principal arm, irrespective of whether it is the same or a different arm. 4. If the enlisted man had not qualified with the pistol before this weapon was made his principal arm, his situation would have been the same except that he would be required to fire the pistol for qualification (par. 32b, AR 775-10)."

Corps of Engineers—High praise for the work of engineer and infantry units in the crossing of the Chattahoochee River, at Ft. Benning, Ga., under "enemy" fire was given by Capt. Henry C. Wolfe, CE, acting chief of the Operations and Training Section, upon his return to Washington after witnessing the demonstration early this month.

The river was crossed in daylight by the 2nd Battalion, 29th Infantry, assisted by Co. A, 4th Engineers. The remainder of the regiment, a battalion of Field Artillery and Chemical troops were in support.

The Chattahoochee at the point of crossing was about 300 feet wide, with a 4-mile current, and unfordable throughout its width. Banks were about 30 feet high, and the ground was slippery due to continual rains.

In the execution of the problem, reported Captain Wolfe, the first wave of the Infantry—one company with all three platoons in line—crossed in 16 assault boats, covered by Infantry and Artillery fire and a smoke screen. When the opposite bank had been cleared of the enemy, a footbridge was thrown across the river by the engineers on which all remaining foot elements of the battalion crossed.

A three-boat trail ferry was constructed and two 1½-ton trucks of the battalion transportation were ferried across, using as power the force of the current.

The original company crossing was made in one trip, without return of the boats, the Infantry bringing the craft down to the water from concealment, and making the passage in about two minutes. The footbridge, starting with all equipment in the woods at the top of the high bank, was built in 13 minutes, an Infantry company assisting the Engineers in carrying materials. The ferry was built in 31 minutes, under the same conditions, and the trip across took three minutes.

Col. Stuart C. Godfrey, military executive officer to the Chief of Engineers, has returned to Washington from a trip to England, France, Germany and Belgium. Colonel Godfrey was representative of the Government at the opening of the International Water Technique Exposition at Liege. Colonel Godfrey was taken through completed portions of the \$70,000,000 Albert Canal, which will connect Antwerp and Liege when it is opened soon, and provide a line of defense for northern Belgium.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 1015)

Ens. Rexford V. Wheeler, jr., det. USS Vincennes abt. May 26; to USS Gridley.
Ens. John E. Wicks, jr., det. USS Lexington abt. July 1; to cfo USS Mayrant and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Cecil D. Riggs (MC), det. Navy Rectg. Sta., Kansas City, Mo., abt. June 30; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Marcy Shupp (MC), addl. duty Navy Rectg. Sta., Kansas City, Mo.

Lt. (jg) Samuel J. Wisler (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., abt. June 30; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

June 17, 1939

Comdr. Otto Nimitz, det. Nav. Insp. of Ord., Midvale Steel Co., Phila., Pa., abt. Aug. 1; to USS Pensacola as exec. off.

Lt. (jg) DeAtley I. Davis, det. 4th Nav. Dist. upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Carl W. Ramsey, det. USS Rigel. Upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Richard M. Marsh, det. USS Colorado in July; to cfo USS Mustin and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Fred E. McEntire, jr., det. USS Louisville abt. July 5; to cfo USS Rowan and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Charles J. Reimann, det. USS Indianapolis in July; to cfo USS Hughes and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Leo R. Schwabe, det. USS Vincennes in July; to cfo USS Mayrant and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Pay Ck. Thomas W. Shen, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Dated June 13, 1939

Comdr. Henry A. Seiller, det. staff, Asiatic Flt.; to Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.

Lt. John L. Welch, to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Albert Raborn, det. USS S-37; to cfo USS Sealion.

Lt. (jg) George E. Pierce, disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to USS Black Hawk.

Lt. (jg) Samuel Bertolet, det. USS John D. Edwards; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Joseph J. Staley, jr., det. USS S-38; to cfo USS Seavren.

Lt. Freeman C. Harris (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to Navy Yard, Puget

Sound, Wash.

Lt. George F. Blodgett (MC), det. USS Asheville; to Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.
Lt. Ralph M. McComas (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Alvin J. Cerny (MC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.; to Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Armand J. Pereyra (MC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.; to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Murphy K. Cureton (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Edward C. Kenney (MC), det. 2nd Marine Brigade; to Nav. Disp., Long Beach, Calif.

Lt. (jg) William N. New (MC), det. USS Tulsa; to Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Arthur L. Lawler (MC), det. USS Tutuila; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Roy R. Powell (MC), det. USS Oahu; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Murray W. Ballenger (MC), det. Dest. Div. 13; to USS Augusta.

Lt. (jg) Robert V. King (MC), det. USS Guam; to 4th Marines.

Lt. (jg) Derrick G. Turnipseed (MC), to USS Tutuila.

Lt. (jg) Arthur J. Vandergrind (MC), to USS Tutuila.

Lt. (jg) Joseph M. Picciochi (MC), to USS Guam.

Lt. (jg) George T. Ferguson (MC), to USS Guam.

Lt. (jg) Alfred L. Smith (MC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) William W. Ayres (MC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Sylvester F. Williams (MC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Peter P. Machung (MC), to USS Oahu.

Lt. (jg) Marlon E. Rondebush (MC), to Dest. Div. 13.

Lt. Vernon Dortch (SC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.; to USS Augusta.

Lt. Louie L. Lindenmayer (SC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Bosn. Frank Harder, det. CO, USS Vaga; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Gunner Orville D. Drain, det. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.; to USS Arizona.

Ch. Elec. Edward S. Tucker, det. USS Marblehead; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Elec. Bascome K. Osborne, det. USS Black Hawk; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

C. Rad. Elec. Arthur T. Hodges, det. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.; to Asst. INM Bendix Radio Corp., Balto., Md.

C. Rad. Elec. Frederick C. Nantz, to 16th

Nav. Dist.

Rad. Elec. Oscar N. Edmunds, jr., to Marine Detachment, Peiping.
Rad. Elec. Arvell B. Ward, det. Mar. Det., Peiping; to 12th Nav. Dist.

June 19, 1939

Comdr. Benjamin Perlman, ors. June 12 modified. To 11th Nav. Dist. instead Director, Nav. Res., 13th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Harry F. Carlson, ors. May 5 modified. To CO, Patrol Sqdn. 43 instead CO, Patrol Sqdn. 19.

Lt. Comdr. William L. Freseman, det. Aide to Chief, Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. abt. Aug. 1; to CO, USS Bagley.

Lt. Charles A. Bond, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Francis M. Carter, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 32 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Frank M. Hammitt, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 32 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 3.

Lt. Edward A. Hannegan, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 31 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 2.

Lt. (jg) Leonard J. Baird, det. USS Case in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Frederick J. Brush, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Francis D. Foley, ors. Jan. 24 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 31 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 2.

Lt. (jg) Thomas W. Hopkins, ors. Dec. 22 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 3.

Lt. (jg) Frederic N. Howe, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Bertram J. Prucher, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) George F. Rice, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 23 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 6.

Lt. (jg) William P. Schroeder, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 23 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 6.

Lt. (jg) Isador J. Schwartz, ors. Dec. 10 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) William E. Shafer, ors. Dec. 5 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 31 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 2.

Lt. (jg) Bernard M. Stream, ors. Dec. 3 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 23 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 6.

Lt. (jg) Wallace H. Weston, ors. Dec. 22 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 31 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 2.

Lt. (jg) Chauncey S. Willard, ors. Dec. 6 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 33 instead of Patrol Sqdn. 5.

Ens. William T. Alford, det. USS Quincy in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Howard W. Baker, det. USS Oklahoma in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Warren C. Hall, jr., det. USS West Virginia in June; to Setg. Force.

Ens. Richard L. Helm, det. USS Quincy in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

Ens. David H. Pope, det. USS San Francisco in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Leslie S. Robinson, det. USS San Francisco in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Richard D. Sampson, det. USS Ranger in July; to cfo USS Helena & on bd. when comm.

June 20, 1939

Comdr. Humbert W. Ziroll, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to USS Philadelphia as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Bradford E. Grow, det. C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 2 in Aug.; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Lt. Comdr. George F. Mentz, det. Naval Academy in May; to staff, aide and flag secy., Cdr., Sqdn. 40-T.

Lt. Comdr. Rupert M. Zimmerli, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept. abt. July 22; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Harry R. Carson, jr., det. USS Vincennes abt. May 26; to USS Chicago.

Lt. Howard W. Gilmore, ors. March 8 modified; to NPG, Dahlgren, Va., instead Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Is., N. Y.

Lt. Rowland D. Hill, ors. April 15 modified; to USS Capella instead USS Relief. Det. in May.

Lt. Barron G. Lowrey, det. USS Blue abt. July 8; to mbr. Naval Mission to Colombia, Cartagena, Colombia.

Lt. Clayton C. McCauley, det. USS Concord July 1; to Cruiser Setg. Sqdn. 3.

Lt. Lawrence J. McPenke, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. abt. July 22; to Asiatic Flt.

Lt. John H. Thomas, ors. March 10 modified. Det. in May; to USS Utah instead USS Bridge.

Lt. (jg) William A. Burgett, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to USS Vega.

Lt. (jg) John H. Cotten, det. USS New York, abt. May 24; to USS Herbert.

Lt. (jg) William L. Guthrie, det. USS Cincinnati July 1; to Cruiser Setg. Sqdn. 3.

Lt. (jg) Frederick W. Kuhn, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va. abt. June 1; to c. f. o.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

USS Pyro and on bd. when comm.
Lt. (jg) Clyde H. McCroskey, jr., det. Setg. Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown) in May; to Setg. Sqdn. 2 (USS Lexington).
Lt. (jg) Kenneth F. Musick, det. USS Milwaukee July 1; to Cruiser Setg. Sqdn. 3.
Lt. (jg) Donald E. Pugh, det. USS Cassin in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.
Lt. (jg) William P. Woods, det. USS Cincinnati July 1; to Cruiser Setg. Sqdn. 3.
Lt. (jg) Evan W. Yancey, det. C. O., USS Eagle 55 abt. July 28; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Ens. John K. Boul, authorized to report USS Dunlap on or before June 17. Unexpired portion delay cancelled. Resignation cancelled.

Ens. Richard D. Mugg, det. USS Tuscaloosa in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Joseph E. Rice, det. Setg. Force in June; to USS Richmond.

Ens. Eli B. Roth, det. USS Wichita in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Gliven M. Slonim, det. USS Barry abt. July 8; to Instn. Japanese language, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Ens. Michael T. Tyng, det. USS San Francisco in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Clarence N. Smith (MC), addl. duty Depot of Supplies, Marine Rctg. Stn., Phila., Pa.

Lt. James J. Sapers (MC), det. 15th Nav. Dist. in July; to Nav. Medical Sch., Wash., D. C.

Lt. William P. Stephens (MC), det. Nav. Sta., Guam; to Instn. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Bauernschmidt (SC), det. Nav. Research Lab., Anacostia, D. C. in July; to USS New York.

Lt. Comdr. Russell H. Sullivan (SC), addl. duty Nav. Res. Lab., Anacostia, D. C.

Lt. Comdr. William E. Woods (SC), addl. duty commissary officer, Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Elmer A. Chatham (SC), ora. May 31 to Asiatic Flt. revoked. Det. Nav. Clothing Depot, Bklyn., N. Y. in June; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Bklyn., N. Y.

Lt. William C. Johnson (SC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., on June 30; to Asiatic Flt.

Lt. Comdr. Edgar W. Davis (CHC), ora. May 20 modified. To Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. instead Mar. Bks., Parris Is., S. C.

Lt. (jg) Robert M. Schwyhart (CHC), det. USS Wyoming on May 22; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ch. Mach. John J. O'Dea, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. on July 1; to USS New Mexico.

Mach. William T. Miller, det. USS Chester on June 10; to USS Brant.

Mach. William E. Shelton, det. USS Portland abt. June 1; to USS New Mexico.

Carp. Everett H. Fildfield, det. USS Vincennes on May 24; to USS Saratoga.

Carp. Christian T. Jensen, det. USS Rail on May 31; to USS California.

Ch. Pharm. Willard C. Calkins, det. Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Bklyn., N. Y., abt. Aug. 1; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Asiatic Orders

Capt. William A. Angwin (MC), det. trmt. 16th Nav. Dist., abt. May 21; to 12th Nav. Dist. further trmt.

June 21, 1939

Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, det. Asst., Chief Nav. Oper., Navy Dept., in July; to Cdr., Battleship Div. 3.

Rear Adm. Robert L. Ghormley, det. Dir. War Plans, Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in July; to Asst., Chief Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Capt. Russell S. Crenshaw, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in July; to Dir. War Plans, Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Capt. Samuel S. Payne, det. Insp., Ord. in Chge., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, T. H.; to command USS Northampton.

Comdr. Richard B. Tuggle, det. USS New Mexico in July; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. George D. Martin, det. USS Balch abt. June 12; to Instn. Marine Corps Schls., Quantico, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Lunsford Y. Mason, jr., det. C. O., USS Worden in June; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Douglas T. Day, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C. in June; to staff, Cdr. Patrol Wing 5.

Lt. Satoli W. Hanns, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa. abt. June 1; to USS Vega.

Lt. Richard C. Scherrer, det. USS New Orleans abt. May 22; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Is., N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Rorrest R. Blard, det. USS Manley abt. July 8; to Instn. Japanese language, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Lt. (jg) Richard E. Bly, det. USS San

Francisco, in July; to temp. duty instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. (jg) Grafton R. Campbell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. July 7; to Bombing Sqdn. 2.

Lt. (jg) Robert B. Harden, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. July 7; to Setg. Sqdn. 6 (USS Enterprise).

Ens. Richard L. Barkley, det. USS Chicago in July; to temp. duty instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Ens. Henry F. Burfelnd, det. USS California in July; to temp. duty instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Ens. Green C. Goodloe, det. USS California in July; to temp. duty instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Ens. Grant S. Heston, det. USS Boise abt. July 15; to USS Phelps.

Ens. Samuel H. Hunter, jr., det. USS Vincennes in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Walter H. Keen, jr., det. USS Concord in July; to temp. duty instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Ens. John K. Knapper, det. USS Herbert abt. May 24; to USS New York.

Ens. Robert W. McNitt, det. USS Chicago abt. July 31; to c. f. o. USS Rhind and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Floyd E. Moan, det. USS Tuscaloosa in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Gaylord S. Parrett, det. USS Tuscaloosa in July; to c. f. o. USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Ens. John S. Schmidt, det. USS Idaho in July; to USS Wyoming.

Ens. Sydney S. Sherby, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. July 12; to Setg. Sqdn. 42 (USS Ranger).

Ens. Archie H. Soucek, det. USS Pennsylvania in July; to USS Ranger.

Ens. Everett A. Trickey, det. USS Astoria abt. July 31; to c. f. o. USS Rhind and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Arthur B. Yeates, jr., det. USS Honolulu abt. July 15; to USS Sampson.

Comdr. Guy B. McArthur (MC), det. Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept. abt. July 1; to Nav. Hosp., Bklyn., N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Gleaves B. Kenny (MC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Vernon E. Martens (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass. in May; to USS Trenton.

Lt. Comdr. Jesse William Miller, jr. (DC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin F. Barker (SC), det. USS Rigel on Sept. 1; to Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred B. Clark (SC), det. 11th Nav. Dist. in Aug.; to USS Rigel.

Lt. Comdr. Harry M. Mason (SC), det. Naval Academy in Aug.; as disab. off. and addl. duty asst. to supply off.; to Naval Academy.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1015)

Maj. Lloyd N. Winters, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 1, to San Francisco High Schools, San Francisco, Calif.

Maj. Frank Lockhead, prior orders from Ft. Benning, Ga., to ORC duty, Bangor, Maine, revoked.

Maj. Tobin C. Rote, from Panama Canal Dept., to ORC duty, Tulsa, Okla.

Maj. Marion F. Shepherd, from Hawaiian Dept., to ORC duty, Allentown, Pa.

Maj. Leo A. Bessette, prior orders from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine, amended to U. S. Military Mission to Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; temp. duty, office of Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Edward P. Wadden, prior orders from Panama Canal Dept., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y., amended to NG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maj. Robert E. Wyser, jr., from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Univ. of Md., College Park, Md., sail S. F., Aug. 19.

Maj. Charles M. Walton, prior orders from Philippine Dept., to ORC duty, Columbia, S. C., amended to Florence, S. C.

Maj. Ernest John, from Ft. Adams, R. I., Oct. 1, to Wichita, Kans., duty in connection with recruiting.

Maj. Lucian D. Bogan, from Wichita, Kans., to 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Louis E. Roemer, prior orders from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Capt. Stanley W. Jones, det. to JAGD; from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Univ. of Va., Charlottesville, Va., as student, Sept. 10.

Capt. William G. Caldwell, prior orders from Ft. Howard, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15, amended to Sept. 9.

Capt. Cornelius Z. Byrd, det. to QMC, June 23; Philippine Dept.

Capt. Otto L. Nelson, jr., from Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, to U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Capt. Paul A. Hollister, (PS), retired for disability, June 30.

Capt. Lester S. Bork, from Charlottesville, Va., to U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., July 1.

Capt. George H. Molony, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., sail S. F., Aug. 30.

Capt. Dana P. McGown, prior orders from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C., amended to 60th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Walden S. Lewis, from 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Hdq. and Hdq. Co., 14th Brigade, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Joseph A. McNeerney, det. to OD; from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Erie Ordnance Depot, Lacarac, Ohio, Sept. 13.

Capt. Victor E. Phassey, from Ft. Benning, Ga., Sept. 30, to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

1st Lt. Joseph W. Stillwell, jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Peiping, China, as student, sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

1st Lt. Houston P. Houser, jr., from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

1st Lt. Charles L. Decker, det. to JAGD, from West Point, N. Y., to Georgetown Univ. Law School, Wash., D. C., as student, Sept. 15.

1st Lt. Archibald W. Stuart, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Tokyo, Japan, as student, sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

2nd Lt. Robert H. Stumpf, prior orders det. to OD; from Jefferson Bks., Mo., July 1, to Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio, amended to Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

2nd Lt. Philip C. Tinley, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.

2nd Lt. Donald C. Clayman, from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC. Maj. William J. Hanlon, (Capt.), prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to Wright Flt., Ohio, amended to Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Flt., Ill.

Maj. Fred C. Nelson, (Capt.), from Moffett Flt., Calif., to Sacramento Air Depot, Sacramento, Calif.

Maj. Clarence E. Crumline, (Capt.), prior orders from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to March Flt., Calif., amended to Selfridge Flt., Mich.

Maj. Oliver P. Gothlin, jr., (Capt.), prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, Wash., as A. C. representative, amended to Glenn L. Martin Co., Middle River, Md.

Maj. Robin A. Day, from Parkwater, Wash., Aug. 1, to March Flt., Calif.

Maj. Richard H. Magee, (Capt.), from Cambridge, Mass., June 26, to Material Div., Air Corps, Wright Flt., Ohio.

Maj. John M. McCulloch, (Capt.), from Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, to Mitchell Flt., N. Y.

Maj. John P. Richter, from Wright Flt., Dayton, Ohio, to Middletown Air Depot, Pa.

Maj. Karl S. Axtater, from Wash., D. C., to Puerto Rican Dept., temp. duty, Langley Flt., Va., as student.

Capt. Thurston H. Baxter, prior orders from Panama Canal Dept., to Chanute Flt., Ill., amended to office of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

Capt. John P. Kenny, from Barksdale Flt., La., to Randolph Flt., Tex., June 30.

Capt. William H. Maverick, from March Flt., Riverside, Calif., to Kelly Flt., Tex., Sept. 15.

Following captains from station indicated to Kelly Flt., Tex., June 30: Raymond E. Culbertson, Fairfield, Ohio; Thomas R. Lynch, Riverside, Calif.

2nd Lt. Herbert M. West, jr., from Barksdale Flt., La., to Kelly Flt., Tex., June 30.

Following from Randolph Flt., Tex., June 20, to station indicated:

Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Okla.—Capt. Charles A. Harrington, 1st Lt. Bob Arnold, 2nd Lt. Herman A. Schmid, 2nd Lt. Charles B. Root.

Santa Maria School of Flying, Calif.—Capt. Edward H. Alexander, 1st Lt. Othel R. Deering, 2nd Lt. John R. Kilgore.

Dallas Aviation School and Air College, Tex.—Capt. Emmett F. Yost, 1st Lt. James H. Price, 2nd Lt. Daniel E. Hooks.

Ryan School of Aeronautics, Ltd., San Diego, Calif.—Capt. John C. Horton, 2nd Lt. Lloyd P. Hopwood.

Alabama Institute of Aeronautics, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Ala.—1st Lt. James W. Gurr, 2nd Lt. Robert F. Burnham.

Grand Central Flying School, Glendale, Calif.—Capt. Edwin M. Day, 2nd Lt. Leslie Raybold.

Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill.—1st Lt. Robert B. Davenport, 2nd Lt. William M. Brown, 2nd Lt. Robert L. Johnston.

Lincoln Airplane and Flying School, Lincoln, Neb.—1st Lt. Roy T. Wright, 2nd Lt. Oliver E. Ford, jr.

Chicago School of Aeronautics, Glenview, Ill.—1st Lt. A. J. McVen, 1st Lt. Noel F. Parrish.

PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. Stephen J. Idzorek, (Maj.), AC, temp. promotion to lieutenant colonel, vacated July 3.

Maj. Robert S. Heald, (Capt.), AC, temp. promotion to major, vacated, June 17.

Maj. Samuel W. Reeves, MC, promoted to

lieutenant colonel, June 19.

Capt. Charles T. Young, MC, promoted to major, June 17.

1st Lt. George J. Matt, MC, promoted to captain, June 18.

2nd Lt. Wilfred A. Emond, MAC, promoted to first lieutenant, June 18.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Edwin D. McCoy, (Inf.), QMC, transferred to QMC, June 8.

Capt. Edward H. Young, (Inf.), JAGD, transferred to JAGD, June 8.

Capt. Louis E. Roemer, Inf., transferred to CWS, June 16, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Capt. Wilbur K. Noel, (Cav.), JAGD, transferred to JAGD, June 16.

Capt. Edgar D. Stark, Inf., transferred to CWS, June 16, Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. Robert W. Breaks, Inf., transferred to CWS, June 16, Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. Bruce von G. Scott, AC, transferred to CWS, June 16, from Randolph Flt., Tex., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lt. Carmon A. Rogers, (Inf.), QMC, transferred to QMC, June 8.

2nd Lt. Laverne A. Parks, Inf., transferred to CWS, June 16, from Ft. McKinley, Maine, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Thomas R. Humphreys, retired at own request, Hdq., 3rd C. A., Baltimore, Md., June 30.

W. O. Thomas F. McGovern, from Governors Island, N. Y., to AGD, Hdq., 9th C. A., Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

W. O. James A. Fagal, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., to AGD, Hdq., 3rd C. A., Baltimore, Md., sail N. Y., Aug. 30.

W. O. Grover C. Miller, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to AGD, Hdq., 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., Sept. 15.

W. O. Clarence Mitchell from Baltimore, Md., to AGD, Hdq., 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

W. O. Joseph L. Aylward, prior orders from Chicago, Ill., to duty with IGD, Omaha, Neb., revoked.

W. O. James B. Allen, Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., retired for disability, June 30.

W. O. William J. McCartney, chief engr., Army Mine Planter Service, Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook, Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Army retiring board, Governors Island, N. Y., for examination.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following retired June 30, station indicated:

M. Sgt. Joseph S. Stock, DEML, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

St. Sgt. Roy R. Miller, Hdq. Co., 20th Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

1st Sgt. Filomeno Francesco, Troop F, 26th Cav., (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Sgt. Alfonso Gabaya, Co. A, 12th Med. Regt., (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

M. Sgt. Luis Delgado, Hdq. Battery, 24th FA, Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

1st Sgt. John Patkosko, Machine Gun Troop, 1st Cav., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Tech. Sgt. George I. Harding, Med. Dept., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Sgt. Tommy Anderson, Troop A, 9th Cav., Cav. School, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Sgt. Francisco de la Cruz, Hdq. and Military Police Co., (PS), Philippine Div., Ft. William McKinley, P. I.

Sgt. Silverio Valle, Troop E, 26th Cav., (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. Peter Giegerich, Hdq. and Hdq. and Service Troop, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Sgt. George P. Strong, Battery F, 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

1st Sgt. Cliff B. Munns, Co. E, 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

1st Sgt. John T. Kopf, Hdq. Battery, 13th FA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

St. Sgt. Harrison Peoples, Hdq. Troop, 10th Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

M. Sgt. Robert Smith, DEML, U. S. Military Academy, N. Y.

M. Sgt. Charles V. Smith, QMC, Ft. Knox, Ky.

M. Sgt. Virgil L. Johnston, QMC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

M. Sgt. George A. Ivanick, DEML, Mich. NG, Lansing, Mich.

M. Sgt. William A. Erwin, DEML, Ark. NG, Little Rock, Ark.

M. Sgt. Max Galsky, Hdq. and Hdq. and Service Troop, 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. Dak.

St. Sgt. Charles F. Forster, DEML, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Calvin Bettler, Service Co., 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st Thurman H. Smith, 75th Ord. Co., Philippine Ord. Depot, Manila, P. I., as corporal.

M. Sgt. Joe C. Stone, Service Co., 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended active duty with MC

1st Lt. Myles Patton Moursund, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Army Med. Center, Wash., to home, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30.

(Continued on Next Page)

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. Carl Winn Hall, Med.-Res., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, July 5, to home, Fulton, Mo., Jan. 4, 1940.

Capt. Ulfert Ray Ulferts, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to home, Cara City, Minn., Dec. 31.

1st Lt. Harry Gladding Moseley, Med.-Res., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., July 5, to home, Denver, Colo., Jan. 4, 1940.

Capt. Milton Alter Juster, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., to home, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1940.

1st Lt. Owen Bernard Murphy, Jr., Med.-Res., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., July 5, to home, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1940.

Extended active duty with AC
2nd Lt. Donald Waters Macdonald, Air-Res., prior orders from Langley Fld., Hampton, Va., June 20, to Air Corps Detachment, Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga., amended to July 15.

1st Lt. Fred Nathaniel Ward, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., to home, El Paso, Tex., June 30.

1st Lt. Jay Latham Gentry, Air-Res., from Randolph Fld., Tex., to home, Decatur, Tex., Aug. 4.

2nd Lt. Willard Glenwood Ewing, Air-Res., to Chanute Fld., Ill., June 25, to home, Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1940.

2nd Lt. Aubrey Sylvester Hurren, Air-Res., from March Fld., Calif., to home, North Hollywood, Calif., June 30.

Two weeks active duty training
Following to Carlisle Bks., Pa., July 9, to home, indicated, July 22:

Col. Thomas Madden Foley, Med.-Res., Arlington, Va.

Lt. Col. Albert Groves Hulett, Med.-Res., East Orange, N. J.

Maj. Bennie Arthur Moxness, Med.-Res., West Hartford, Conn.

Capt. Benjamin Clyde Bishop, Med.-Res., Greenville, S. C.

Lt. Col. Michael James Blew, San-Res., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. William Andrew Hardenbergh, San-Res., New York, N. Y.

Maj. Clyde Ross Newell, San-Res., Hackensack, N. J.

Maj. Jeffrey Franklin Stanback, San-Res., Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. Maurice Appel, Dent.-Res., Bayonne, N. J.

Capt. William Scheer, New York, N. Y.

Maj. Hyman Israel Robinson, Air-Res., to Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa., July 9, to home, Port Richmond, N. Y., July 22.

1st Lt. Baxter Charles Madden, Jr., Air-Res., to Sacramento Air Depot, Sacramento, Calif., July 9, to home, San Francisco, Calif., July 22.

1st Lt. John Leigh Paul, Dent.-Res., to March Fld., Calif., July 2, to home, Hollywood, Calif., July 15, 1939.

Maj. Herrold Emerson Brooks, CWS-Res., to office of AGD, Wash., D. C., July 10, to home, Wash., D. C., July 23.

Maj. John David Gieckler, Med.-Res., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 16, to home, San Antonio, Tex., July 29.

Capt. Grovner Waterman Foote, Spec.-Res., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., to home, La Porte, Ind., July 22.

Following QMC-Res., to Camp Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., July 2, to home, indicated, July 15: Capt. Howard Fahs Hoffmaster, Jr., New Orleans, La.; 2nd Lt. James Ed Barnhill, Jr., Toccoa, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Marshall Pope Dean, Roberts, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Dawson Adams Henderson, Jr., Kingsport, Tenn.; 2nd Lt. Julian Clarence Heriot, Decatur, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Lewis Xavier Jeter, Atlanta, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Ervin Leon Keener, Atlanta, Ga.; 2nd Lt. Jack Cooper Penland, Ellijay, Ga.

1st Lt. Martin Lester Weltz, Med.-Res., to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., July 22, to home, Laureton, N. Y., Aug. 4.

Following, Ord.-Res., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., July 9, to home, indicated, July 22: 1st Lt. Joseph Jean Grant, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lt. Hans Waldo Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lt. Robert Otto Slattery, University City, Mo.; 1st Lt. Kenneth George Sturtevant, Rock Island, Ill.; 2nd Lt. Harold Morton Oshry, West Lafayette, Ind.

Following second lieutenants, QMC-Res., to Ft. Knox, Ky., July 2, to home, indicated, July 15: Claude Lee Bowling, New Albany, Ind.; James Chapman Coleman, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Walter Gorman Greay, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas James, Louisville, Ky.; Robert Lewis McCracken, North College Hill, Ohio; Raymond Joseph Naber, Louisville, Ky.; Marion George Stewart, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Joseph Daniel Warren, Louisville, Ky.; John Raymond Weber, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Karl John Zehnder, Louisville, Ky.

Following, Ord.-Res., to N. Y. Ord. Dist., New York, N. Y., July 10, to home, indicated, July 15: Maj. Gilbert Irving Ross, Rye, N. Y.; Capt. Ralph Law Corryell, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; 1st Lt. William Sterling Good-

enough, Roselle, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Britton Losey Gordon, Montclair, N. J.; 1st Lt. Stephen Frank Roach, Jersey City, N. J.; 2nd Lt. George Arthur Bate, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; 2nd Lt. Robert Orrell Driver, West Orange, N. J.

Following, second lieutenants, QM-Res., from Camp Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., July 2, to home, Atlanta, Ga., July 15: Nathan Christopher Brandon, Harrison Walter Bray, Paul Joseph Brown, Jr., William Preston Chapman, James Floyd Coleman, William Clyde Davis, Julian Ehrlich Gortatowsky, Howard Lindsay McKinley, Joseph Goodwin Maddox, Slater Eugene Marshall, Clarence Joseph Murphy, John Adna North, Thomas Lawson Payne, William Marcus Perryman, Jr., Robert Sigman Regenstien, Clem Hendrick Sammons, Jr., Waldo Bowden Starr, Fred Medlock Taylor, Walter Henderson Tripod, Alexander Hamilton Wade, Jr., Daniel Atherton Winterbottom.

Capt. Robert Allen Bier, Med.-Res., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., July 9, to home, Wash., D. C., July 22.

2nd Lt. Allen Andrews, Ord.-Res., to Genl. Hdq. Air Force, Langley Fld., Va., July 9, to home, Langley Fld., Va., July 22.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

Following first lieutenants promoted to captain, date indicated:

Louis Cleveland Hutton, Cav.-Res., June 16.

Robert Hayes Driscoll, Med.-Res., June 17.

Harold Eugene Opsahl, Med.-Res., June 20.

Following second lieutenants promoted to first lieutenant, date indicated:

Charles Rutherford Dancker, Jr., Inf.-Res., June 16.

Jerro Land Dowling, Fin.-Res., June 16.

Louis Arden, Inf.-Res., June 17.

Wilburn Kellis Bell, Inf.-Res., June 17.

Lyle Babb Duly, Inf.-Res., June 17.

William Stinnie Huff, Cav.-Res., June 17.

Frederick Eugene Hutto, Inf.-Res., June 17.

John Roscoe Jones, Jr., Engr.-Res., June 17.

Jack Henry James, FA-Res., June 17.

Bill Woodrow Paden, FA-Res., June 17.

Reuben Clark Algood, CA-Res., June 20.

Bennard Foreman Bruns, FA-Res., June 20.

Andrew Gordon Gorski, FA-Res., June 20.

Rodman Mulvehill Haynes, Inf.-Res., June 20.

Erwin Henry Shupp, FA-Res., June 20.

Woodrow Wilson Lee, FA-Res., June 19.

Urban Edward Rohr, Inf.-Res., June 19.

Moultre Powell Freeman, Air-Res., July 1.

Cedric Elston Hudgens, Air-Res., July 1.

Jack Southmayd Marks, Air-Res., July 1.

Abraham Donley Olson, Air-Res., July 1.

James Austin Philpott, Air-Res., July 1.

William Pleasant Ragsdale, Air-Res., July 1.

Wilkie Adsit Rambo, Air-Res., July 1.

Walter Franklin Wilbur, Air-Res., July 1.

Monty Duran Wilson, Air-Res., July 1.

James Edward Reilly, Inf.-Res., June 21.

Robert Emmett Sullivan, Inf.-Res., June 21.

Army Procurement

(Continued from First Page)

gauges. More than four million dollars, we used to buy war reserve machinery. About one and one-half million dollars went into research and development. At a cost of one million, eight hundred thousand dollars, we took up Springfield Armory for the manufacture of the semi-automatic rifle.

From the standpoint of procurement, War Department machinery has been modernized along sound business lines and it is prepared to function on any program of any proportions that the President and the Congress may approve.

In its dealings with private industry, the War Department has simplified its procedure without in any way easing the restrictions imposed upon procurement by acts of Congress.

Perhaps it would be well to set down here the rules to which the Department holds in making awards to private industry for supplies.

The first rule is economy of purchase. The second, specified by Congress, is that there shall be competition for the contract. The third is assurance of quality.

The fourth, the Department insists upon exact performance of contracts made with it. The fifth is avoidance of personal interest. Contracts are allotted without personal or political preference. The sixth rule is that the Department shall show complete impartiality and fairness to dealers. The seventh rule is the fostering of domestic industry. Eighth, and I might add, an important consideration, is prompt payment for materials and equipment delivered. Finally, the Department insists upon careful compliance with the law by all suppliers.

Today, industry and the War Department understand each other better than ever before and are cooperating heartily to give the Army exactly what it calls for in quantity and quality.

Babson Graduates

At the 20th annual commencement exercises at Babson Institute, in Wellesley Hills, Mass., held Saturday, June 10, Lt. Bryant A. Chandler, (SC), USN, holder of the Navy Scholarship, and Capt. Edward F. Shepherd, QMC, USA, holder of the Army Scholarship, were graduated with high distinction in a class of 59 students.

Lt. Hugh L. Hendrick, (SC), USN, has been designated recipient of the 1939-40 Navy Scholarship by Secretary Claude A. Swanson. Maj. Owen M. Marshburn, (FA), QMC, is announced by General Malin Craig, chief of staff, holder of the Army Scholarship for 1939-40.

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SULLIVAN SCHOOL

MUCH of the social activity of the past week has centered around the visit of General Monteiro, the Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, and the Brazilian Military Mission—all of which were stag affairs, from the luncheon at the White House when the President was host, the dinner given by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, USA, the cocktail party at which Gen. Jose Bino Machado, Brazilian Military Attache, was host, to the dinner given by the Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor de Martins at the Embassy.

Senhora de Martins arrives today with her young daughter, and for them there will be many social affairs this coming week.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Harry Woodring was a guest at the White House luncheon and the dinner at the Brazilian Embassy, and on Friday evening he and Mrs. Woodring attended the dinner-dance given by Mrs. Edward Beale McLean for her daughter, Evelyn.

Tonight they are entertaining at a buffet supper at which the piece de resistance will be a large planked salmon, sent them from New Brunswick.

They had a merry little party Wednesday in the early evening, a picnic to celebrate the birthday of their little daughter, Melissa, four years old.

On Sunday they, with many others, will drive to the hunting country of Virginia, to Wolf Trap Farm, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Jonett Shouse who are to have a barbecue.

Mrs. Woodring is gathering her three small youngsters under her wing Tuesday and taking them over to New York to visit the Children's Pavilion at the World's Fair.

She may come back to Washington, or she may go on to Connecticut for the summer.

Following is the list of guests for the dinner given for Brazilian Chief of Staff by General Craig:

Mr. Carlos Martins, the Brazilian Ambassador.

Maj. Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff, Brazilian Army.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, USN.

Maj. Gen. T. Holcomb, Commandant, USMC. Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams, The Adjutant General, USA.

Col. Canrobert Pereira da Costa, G.S. (Art.), Brazilian Army.

Col. Antonio Guedes Muniz, AC, Brazilian Army.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, USA.

Maj. Gen. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Training, USA.

Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, State Department.

Maj. Jose Bino Machado, Military and Air Attache, Brazilian Embassy.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, USA.

Brig. Gen. George P. Tynor, Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply and Transportation, USA.

Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff of USA.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans, USA.

Brig. Gen. Maxwell Murray, Commander of the Washington Provisional Brigade, USA.

Maj. Jose Machado Lopes, General Staff (Engineers), Brazilian Army.

Maj. Aginaldo Calado de Castro, General Staff (Infantry), Brazilian Army.

Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, USA.

Capt. William W. Wilson, USN, from USS Nashville.

Col. J. A. Crane, War Department General Staff, USA.

Lt. Comdr. Olavo de Araujo, Naval Attache, Brazilian Embassy.

Comdr. Theodore E. Chandler, USS Nashville, USN.

Lt. Col. A. D. Surles, GSC, USA.

Lt. Col. Lehman W. Miller, CE, USA.

Capt. Orlando Eduardo Silva, GS. (Art.), Brazilian Army.

Maj. Carnes Lee, Aide-de-camp to Chief of Staff, USA.

Capt. Adhemar Jose Alvares da Fonseca, Cavalry, Aide-de-camp, Brazilian Army.

Capt. Floyd C. Parks, Aide-de-camp to Chief of Staff, USA.

Another dinner party of recent date was that given by Capt. William Chambers, (MC), USN, and Mrs. Chambers.

They entertained at the Army-Navy Country Club and their guests included Capt. Robert E. Hoyt, USN, and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. Lew M. Atkins, USN, and Mrs. Atkins, Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Crisp, Maj. William G. Hawkins, Comdr. Eric G. Hakanson, Col. and Mrs. Franklin S. Hart and Lt. Comdr. John L. Perry.

More than two hundred persons dined on the roof of the Army-Navy Town Club when the formal opening of the roof garden took place at the Club House in Farragut Square, Washington, D. C., the other evening. Some of those glimpsed were Col. and Mrs. Harry K. Rutherford, Maj. and Mrs. Frank H. Hastings, Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. B. Stephenson, USMC, and Lt. R. N. Israel, reserve, and Mrs. Israel. The next dinner-dance will take place July 7.

The season of golf tournaments at the War College was brought to a close last week by the ladies of the Army War College Club. Luncheon was served in the clubhouse and awards made. Mrs. Waine Archer, wife of Major Archer, won the championship flight; runner up was Mrs. Brower, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Brower. The low medalist proved to be Mrs. William G. Livesay.

Lt. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple are coming to Washington, D. C., toward the end of the month after being stationed in Fort Riley, for the last year, and will spend some time vacationing before going on to his new post at West Point.

Mrs. Whipple was Peggy Grimes, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William M. Grimes. Mrs. Grimes has just returned from a visit with her daughter at Ft. Riley and returning with her to Washington was William M. Grimes, Jr., who has been studying at Shattuck Military Academy at Fairbault, Minn.

Capt. Walden Ainsworth, USN, and Mrs. Ainsworth and their daughter, Miss Kit Ainsworth and Miss Sallie Keen Tebo stopped off in Washington on their way from New Orleans where the former is stationed, en route to New York and the World's Fair. The young ladies have sailed for several weeks stay abroad, while Captain and Mrs. Ainsworth have gone back to New Orleans. While in Washington they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Pollard at Quantico.

Maj. and Mrs. W. F. Heavey, CE, and their son, John, are staying at the Fairfax hotel on Massachusetts avenue in Washington, D. C., for a few days. They also plan to visit their older son, Midshipman W. F. Heavey, Jr., at Annapolis. Major Heavey is at present the Engineer Instructor at the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga. He was stationed in Washington from 1935 to 1937.



Photo by Bachrach
**MISS MARGARET DEVEREUX
JESCHKE**

daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Richard Hall Jeschke, USMC, who announce her engagement to 1st Lt. John Sherman Oldfield, USMC.

Weddings and Engagements

THERE may be "no marrying or giving in marriage" in the next world, but certainly there is no diminution of weddings in this, in this month of June, with Dan Cupid apparently extraordinarily busy among the Service folk.

In the Capital city one of the most brilliant nuptial events of the season took place Wednesday when Capt. Robert Hugh Williams, USMC, former aide to the Commandant of the Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, and White House aide, took as his bride Miss Alice Noel Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, representatives of Washington's old residential set. Indeed, the bride's grandfather, the late Frederick Ambercrombie Miller was in the Navy when the family came to Washington years ago, giving a Service affiliation to both contracting parties.

The wedding was in every respect military, the bridegroom being attended by fellow officers, all in white summer uniforms and the bridal group leaving the National Cathedral under the traditional arch of swords.

Her tulle veil was caught by a coronet of orange blossoms and tiny lilies, and she carried a bouquet of small white orchids and valley lilies.

Ruth Hollingsworth Tuckerman was maid of honor for her sister and two other sisters were among the bridesmaids—Laura Wolcott and Margaret Cary Tuckerman, with Emily Tuckerman, a cousin of New York and the Misses Helen McPherson and Joan Elliott of New York. Mrs. Thomas Adams of Washington and Helen Cresson of Philadelphia, in eyelet embroidery of delphinium blue and garden flowers.

Capt. Robt. E. Hill, USMC, was best man and the ushers were Capt. Samuel R. Griffith, Capt. Jack P. Jahan, Capt. William D. Saunders, Capt. Bankson Holcomb, and Lt. Hugh M. Elwood, all of the Marine Corps, with Lt. Donald McDonald, USN, and Lt. James Totten, USA.

The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, Rev. D. Jenkins Williams, of Wisconsin, assisted by Rev. Joseph E. Williams, rector of St. John's Church, Bethesda, The Very Rev. Noble C. Powell, Dean of the Cathedral, pronounced the blessing.

A garden reception followed at Tuxedo, the home of the bride's parents, at Edgemoor, Md. General and Mrs. Holcomb were among the guests as was also Mrs. George Barnett, widow of the war-time

Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Captain Williams is now stationed at Quantico, where he and his bride will make their home on their return from the honeymoon.

On the same day, Wednesday, Miss Virginia Lee Berle, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Kettig Berle, and Lt. James Rainer Weaver, USA, were married in the Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed.

Lieutenant Weaver is the son of Col. and Mrs. J. R. N. Weaver, who came on from Ft. Benning, Ga., for the event.

Capt. Patrick Ryan performed the ceremony before an altar fragrant with white carnations. Col. Berle gave his daughter's hand in marriage.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Virginia Elizabeth Barber, Martha Allison Cockrell, Edna Mae Miller, Sally Fleming and Marian Weaver, a sister of the bridegroom.

Colonel Weaver was best man for his son and the ushers included Lt. Orville M. Stokes, of Ft. Myer; Lt. Robert C. McCabe, also of Ft. Myer; Lt. Langwell Jackson, of Ft. Washington, and Lt. Royal Reynolds. A reception followed at Sternberg Auditorium at Walter Reed. After a wedding trip in New England and Quebec, the bride and bridegroom expect to go to Ft. Dix, N. J. He is a graduate of West Point, class of 1936.

From Balboa Heights comes word that Miss Anne Randolph Prentiss, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Augustin M. Prentiss of Quarry Heights, was married June 9 to Ens. James Hamilton Cruise, USN, at the Cathedral of St. Luke in Ancon, the Very Rev. C. Alfred Voegeli, Dean of the Cathedral performing the service.

Easter lilies, palms and ferns and myriad lighted tapers lent their beauty to the scene. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore a lovely gown of white slipper satin veiled in tulle and a long veil of tulle held in place by a cluster of white gardenias. The close fitting bodice was trimmed with seed pearls which had trimmed her mother's wedding gown. Her bouquet was of white orchids and gardenias.

The maid of honor was Miss Doris Henry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William R. Henry and the bridesmaids were Miss Isabella Henry, Miss Jean Sullivan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan, the Misses Elizabeth and Emily Tilton, daughters of Col. Rollin Tilton; Miss Mary Hobson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William H. Hobson, and Miss Lila Chipman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Albert Chipman. All wore white Swiss organdy with lace and white horse-hair hats with streamers of white moire ribbon, lace mitts and carried round bouquets—the maid of honor's being of white gladioli and the maids' of Shasta daisies.

Ens. Boyd Clapham was best man and the ushers were fellow officers of the bridegroom in the Special Service Squadron—Lt. W. H. Groverman, Jr., Lt. H. F. Christ, Lt. R. A. Phillips, Ens. D. E. Waite, Ens. J. H. Taylor, Jr., and Lt. B. H. Hatch, USMC.

Leaving the cathedral under the traditional arch of sabers, the bridal company and guests were entertained at a reception by Col. and Mrs. Prentiss at Fort Clayton Officers' Club. Mrs. Fred T. Cruise, wife of Colonel Cruise of Madison, Wis., and mother of the bridegroom assisted in receiving the guests, as did also his aunt, Mrs. William D. Boutwell of Washington, D. C. The latter sailed for home Sunday last with her little daughter, Jane.

The bride was born in Washington and attended school there. Ensign Cruise is on duty on USS Tattnall. His father was formerly U. S. Military Attache and with the Panama Canal Department at Quarry Heights, and he has spent much time on the Isthmus with his parents. He is a grandson of Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruise, Ret., and of Brig. Gen. Ernest Hinds, Ret., and Mrs. Hinds of San Antonio.

He was graduated from the Military Academy in '37. After a trip to Costa Rica, the bride and groom will be at home at Balboa Heights.

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.
June 23, 1939

With the termination of the academic year, and June Week and graduation in the past, the officers of the post who have been ordered to duty at other stations, and their families, have been departing daily from the garrison for leaves and summer vacations prior to reaching their next posts.

Col. Jacob L. Devers, whose recent duty at West Point has been that of Executive Officer, and Mrs. Devers are leaving West Point this week-end. They plan to take a trip to New England, and then visit Mrs. Devers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyons at Falls Church, Va., prior to sailing August first on the USAT Leonard Wood for Panama where Colonel Devers will be on duty as Chief of Staff of the Panama Department.

Capt. and Mrs. Marvin W. Peck are departing from the garrison this week-end for Birmingham, Ala., where they will visit for a while with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey S. Miree. They will then motor to Monroe, Ga., to visit Capt. Peck's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Peck, after which they plan to spend a month at Miami before reporting to Ft. Sam Houston in September, where Captain Peck has been ordered for duty with the 9th Inf.

Others who are planning their departure for this week-end are Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. West who will visit Capt. West's mother, Mrs. H. F. West, at Natchez, Mississippi, and Mrs. West's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Strickland at Cincinnati, Ohio, before reaching Washington August 25th where Captain West will be on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald C. Little and their two children, Donald, Jr., and Myra left on Tuesday for Kansas City where they will spend a short visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Little. They will then motor to the Rio Grande Valley to visit Mrs. Little's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wall-hall before reporting July 20th at Ft. Bragg where Lieutenant Little is to be with the 15th Field Artillery.

Capt. George H. McManus, Jr., who has been ordered to duty at Ft. Sam Houston with the 15th Field Artillery, with Mrs. McManus and their children Louise, Mary Ann, and George, departed on Monday for Rehoboth Beach in Delaware where they will spend several weeks this summer before reaching their new post on August 1st.

Mrs. Charles E. Hart, accompanied by her three daughters, has joined Captain Hart at Tobyhanna, Pa., where she will remain for three weeks. Captain Hart is with the cadets of the first class who are having summer training with the Field Artillery.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Johnson and their four children have been visiting a week in Lewisburg, Pa., where they were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Johnson.

Capt. Floyd A. Mitchell, Capt. William I. Allen, and Capt. Herbert W. Kruger have motored to Laurentides National Park, Quebec, where they are passing twelve days on a fishing trip. They will return to the post during the coming week.

Lt. Donald L. Durfee, who will be on duty at West Point next year in the department of Modern Languages, with Mrs. Durfee and their infant son, spent the week-end at the garrison as guests of Lieutenant Durfee's brother and sister, Maj. Lloyd VanH. Durfee, and Mrs. Dorothy Durfee Graham. Lieutenant Durfee has left for Mexico City where he will take a course in Spanish before taking up his duties at the Military Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Tyree Horn have visiting them the latter's mother, Mrs. George Gay, of Philadelphia, who has been with them since June Week, and will remain until the Horns leave West Point June 29th for Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where Captain Horn has been ordered to duty with the First Signal Company. After arriving at Ft. Monmouth Captain Horn will go to Plattsburg to take part in the First Army Maneuvers.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Evans spent last week-end at Great Neck, L. I., as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McWillie.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

June 20, 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown have as their guests for a short time, Admiral Brown's niece, Miss Sarah Churchill White of Dewberry, Va., and Miss Fritz von Lengelke of Orange, N. J., both students at Hollins College.

Among those from Annapolis who attended the inter-collegiate championship regatta at Poughkeepsie on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Milo F. Draemel, Miss Eleanor Draemel, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest W. McKee, Comdr. Ward P. Davis, Lt. Comdr. Morris D. Gilmore and Lt. Charles R. Almgren.

Maj. Louis E. Fagan, USMC, and Mrs.

Fagan spent last week at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Emerson, wife of Comdr. Arthur Emerson and her son are visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Houston L. Maples.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. Findley France and their son and daughter arrived on Saturday from the West Coast and are the guests of Mrs. France's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Claude.

Among those from Annapolis who attended the wedding of Miss Helen Penn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Albert M. Penn which took place last week at the Commandant's quarters, New York Navy Yard were Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, and her granddaughter, Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent Godfrey, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Terry, Jr.

The Naval Academy Garden Club met on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Thomas R. Cooley, Rogers Road, Naval Academy. Mrs. Houston L. Maples assisted Mrs. Cooley.

Capt. George R. Potter, USMC, and Mrs. Potter arrived here this week from California, to visit Mrs. Potter's father, Mr. A. J. Kramer. Before returning, Captain and Mrs. Potter will visit Mrs. Potter's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Otto Ledbetter in Quantico, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Ben H. Wyatt and their daughter have just come to Annapolis and are staying at Carvel Hall whilst waiting for their quarters at the Naval Academy. Among others who are visiting here for a short time and staying at Carvel Hall are: Lt. and Mrs. F. K. Upham of Norfolk, Va., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. S. K. Groseclose of Philadelphia, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Sanders and their family, Comdr. and Mrs. R. L. Hicks, Lt. and Mrs. D. F. Totem of West Point and Mrs. Heiner, wife of Capt. Robert G. Heiner, (MC), USN.

FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

June 17, 1939

On the night of May 8, the officers and ladies of the 15th FA, attempted to show in some small way their genuine affection for Col. and Mrs. John N. Greely, their command officer and his lovely wife, and their regret at their departure. Colonel Greely is about to report to Madrid, Spain, as Military Attache.

In the vicinity of the Salado Creek and swimming pool a delightful supper was arranged. Coats came off, adding to the promise of a happy occasion or as happy as an occasion could be when a C. O. like ours was leaving. However, going away was new to only a few so the evening progressed. The day had been hot and dry so the good supper in the cool woods was gratefully received.

Regimental and other songs preceded the supper during which some of the ladies and older officers attempted to exhibit their remaining agility at jumping rope. Upon the customary failure of their attempts, the second lieutenants sang Spanish and Mexican songs, accompanied by a Mexican three-man orchestra. This was better. The same crowd tried to do some dances, also.

Sergeant Dunn of the regiment had made a sketch of Colonel Greely. This was presented to him by Lt. Col. T. J. J. Christian with a most delightful speech in Spanish, which was more than well received. Even those who knew no Spanish, to their amazement found themselves comprehending Colonel Christian's fluency. Colonel Greely who had been "brushing up" on his Spanish since he heard he was going to Spain enjoyed no advantage over the others who heard with great applause such familiar words as "Adios" ("Colonel") "Si" which with a few other words familiar to all military folk enabled the auditors to follow.

It wasn't a party to show pleasure at the departure of Colonel Greely, but it was a grand attempt to let him go with a reminder of the spirit of his regiment to which he had contributed so materially and a vain attempt on the part of the regiment to cover up a deep feeling of loss which was so soon to be realized. Colonel Greely commanded the artillery regiment during the P. I. D. test, which was of great importance to the future development of the army. His spirit, counsel and wisdom guided the command over all difficulties and together with his tolerance and forbearance filled every officer and soldier with a desire to accomplish something of value. "Greelys, God speed you from now on, all the way."

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

June 18, 1939

Ranking service set society will soon welcome with open arms Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon from the officer's tour of duty at San Diego. The popular couple have been the inspiration of a series of "adios" parties. Recent courtesies have included Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lang of Oregon, son-in-law and daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gannon, who have been house guests of the latter, but are leaving today for Guaymas, Mexico, for a visit with Mrs. Gannon's brother, G. B. Triplett.

Major Albion Smith, USA, who commands the R.O.T.C. unit at Polytechnic High School, and Mrs. Smith are to leave Thursday by auto for Northern California. Their first stop will be at Monterey, where Major Smith will be on duty with the Summer training camp for the R.O.T.C. They will go later to San Francisco, where the officer will be stationed for a month at the Presidio for the command post exercises. Mrs. Smith is expecting her mother Mrs. C. W. Mott, to visit when they return to Long Beach, and before school opens here Major and Mrs. Smith will accompany Mrs. Mott to El Paso, Texas, for a short visit.

Welcomed back to Long Beach are Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kurtz, Jr., and their young son, Timmy. Before heading for Long Beach Mrs. Kurtz and the baby visited in New York with her husband's parents, Capt. Thomas Kurtz, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Kurtz. Having completed his postgraduate course at Annapolis, Lieut. Kurtz has duty as radio officer aboard USS Nevada, now on the Summer R.O.T.C. cruise. Mrs. Kurtz has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Adams, but has now taken permanent quarters.

Miss Helena Shafroth, daughter of Capt. John F. Shafroth, commanding USS Idaho, and Mrs. Shafroth, has returned from assisting as one of the bridesmaids at the brilliant military wedding of Miss Marion Leighton, daughter of Capt. Frank T. Leighton, commanding USS Louisville, and Mrs. Leighton, and Lieut. Walter Whipple, USN, the rites taking place at Mare Island Navy Yard last Sunday. While in the North Miss Shafroth was extensively entertained.

One of the gay informal dinners last evening in Army-Navy Club was given by Miss Jensen, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Martin Jensen of the West Virginia, with ten guests invited. Hosts at a small party in the same clubhouse were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Byron Anderson. Tuesday the clubhouse was the setting for the luncheon of Argonne officers' wives, who met with wives of officers attached to the Houston. Wardroom officers of the aircraft Lexington entertained at cocktails in the guest house of Army-Navy Club yesterday afternoon.

NORFOLK, VA.

June 22, 1939

Many parties have been given this week for the entertainment of the officers of H.M.S. Exeter, which arrived on Friday for an eight-day visit. On Friday a luncheon was given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club by the City of Norfolk and the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Norfolk Association of Commerce. Among the distinguished guests invited to the luncheon were Governor James H. Price, Col. E. Griffith Dodson, Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller, Representatives Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Patrick H. Drowry, S. Otis Bland, Senators Carter Glass, Harry Floyd Byrd, Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and ranking officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in this district and the members of the official family of Norfolk. The guests numbered about one hundred.

On Friday evening a dinner party was given at Adm. Joseph K. Taussig's quarters at the Naval Operating Base for Commodore H. H. Harwood and some of the officers of H.M.S. Exeter, and their wives. The guests numbered about twenty.

The officers of the visiting ship were also entertained on Saturday evening by the officers and their wives of Fortress Monroe at a reception and dance at the Monroe Beach Club.

Commodore Harwood and the executive officers of H.M.S. Exeter were guests of honor Monday evening at a dinner given at Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Smith's quarters at Fortress Monroe.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons had as their week-end guests at their quarters in the Navy Yard, their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. George G. Hernan entertained Monday afternoon at a cocktail party at their quarters at the Naval Hospital, in honor of their guest, Capt. Isaac S. K. Reeves, of Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Charles H. Morrison, in command of the USS St. Louis, and Mrs. Morrison, were hosts Wednesday afternoon at a cocktail party given at the home of Mrs. James W. Gay on Stockley Gardens. The guests numbered about eighty.

Comdr. G. K. Weber, Lt. M. C. Parr, and Lt. G. A. Johnson entertained at a tea dance recently at the Officers' Club in the Navy Yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert H. Michael and their son, Peter Michael, left Thursday to visit relatives in Bel Air, Md., after which they will be the guests of relatives in North Point, Maine, for several weeks.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the Journal.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

St. Anne's Church at Annapolis was the scene of the wedding of Miss Anne Howard, daughter of Mrs. Douglas L. Howard and the late Captain Howard, and Lt. Donald L. Thomas of Richmond, Va., June 17, and followed by a reception at the Officers' Club at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Lloyd Mustin was matron of honor and attendants were Mrs. John Marshall Boyer Howard, Miss Peggy Howard, Miss Mary Burch Ingram, and Mrs. Walter Phillips.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. J. M. B. Howard of New York.

Lt. George L. Baring was best man and the ushers were Mr. T. Benton Howard and Lts. Lloyd M. Mustin, William Oster-son, William C. F. Robards, Bernard S. Rodeler, Harry Sosmoski and Douglas T. Hammond.

Lt. Paul V. Tuttle, Jr., USA, and his bride, daughter of Lt. Col. Harold D. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers who were married in Washington Saturday a week ago are on their way by easy stages to his post at Fort Sam Houston.

The marriage was solemnized at Walter Reed Chapel with Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., performing the ceremony. Colonel Rogers, stationed in Washington in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, gave his daughter's hand in marriage. She was lovely in a gown of crisp white tulle enveloped in her veil of tulle held in place by a coronet of seed pearls. White orchids, roses and lilies were the flowers she carried.

Her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Anderson of Fort Sill, Okla., was matron of honor. The Misses Isabelle Tuttle of Napa, Calif.; Mary Johnston and Josephine Healy of New York and Eleanor Murrell, of Washington, D. C. were the bridesmaids.

Capt. Robert M. Tuttle of West Point was best man for his brother and the ushers were Lts. Roger M. Lilly, Norman Farrell, James O. McCray, Carroll W. Dietz, Charles J. Long and Joseph T. Kingsley, USA.

Mr. William Denham Cheatham, son of Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, superintendent of Stratford Hall, birthplace of the Lees of Virginia, and Mrs. Cheatham, took for his bride this past week, Mary Katherine Bentley, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Bruce Bentley.

The marriage was celebrated in the garden of Colonel and Mrs. Bentley's home in Laurel, Md. a bower of cedars forming a natural nuptial altar. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a charming frock of white silk net enveloped in a tulle veil, with coronet of orange blossoms. She carried white orchids, white larkspur and valley lilies.

Miss Fenella Castanedo was maid of honor, wearing yellow net and lace with green tulle hat and bouquet of mixed flowers.

Mr. B. F. Cheatham, 3rd, of Stratford Hall was his brother's best man. Dancing in the log cabin on the estate followed the reception on the lawn.

Miss Cynthia Pickering, daughter of Comdr. Nelson Winslow Pickering and Mrs. Pickering of Ansonia, Conn., was married last Saturday to Mr. Philo French Willetts of West Hartford.

Miss Nancy Pickering was maid of honor and the maids were Misses Natalie Pickering, Louise Langdon, Catherine Howle, and Phyllis Sanborn. Mr. Paul G. Willetts, Jr., was best man, and there was a group of ushers.

Commander Pickering is president of the Naval Reserve Association of the United States. Mr. Willetts attended Harvard University and makes his home in West Hartford.

Miss Margaret Devereux Jeschke, daughter of Lt. Col. Richard H. Jeschke, USMC, who was presented to society last autumn has just had her engagement announced to 1st Lt. John Sherman Old.

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Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Preceding Page)

field, USMC, by her parents.

Plans are being made for a wedding in August—possibly it will be held at Portledge, the Chevy Chase home of the bride-to-be's grandmother, Mrs. John Ryan Devereux, where she was presented to Capital society last autumn.

Miss Devereux has just finished her junior year at George Washington University, and is a member of Pi Beta Phi.

Lieutenant Oldfield was graduated from the University of Oklahoma in '35 and was appointed an officer in the Marine Corps the same year.

At a home ceremony distinguished by simplicity and dignity, Miss Edna Mae Bogan, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lucian Dalton Bogan, became the bride of Mr. Oliver Paul Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Jones, Dr. Lewis M. Hale, pastor of the First Baptist church, read the marriage service before a small gathering of relatives and close friends of the couple, June 10.

Miss Virginia Simpson attended the bride as maid of honor. Mr. Lon Jones served his brother as best man.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attractive in a frock of Eleanor blue crepe. It was fashioned with a fitted bodice tucked in front, and straight semi-high neckline. The short puffed sleeves were tucked and the full skirt was cut circular. She wore a bridal corsage of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Immediately following the ceremony, the bride's parents entertained at the home with a reception. Covering the table was a cloth of lace and there was a large white wedding cake. Assisting at the table was Miss Betty Windell Jones, sister of the bridegroom.

Later the young couple left for a wedding trip of unannounced destination and upon their return will be at home at 708 Porter, Wichita.

On Friday, June 16, Miss Janet P. Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Thomson of South Orange, N. J. was married to Lt. J. Scott Kurtz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Kurtz of Altoona, Pa. at 12:30, at the Cadet Chapel, West Point, with Chaplain Butt officiating at the ceremony. Following the wedding a reception was held at the Thayer Hotel. Miss Shirley B. Unger of New York and Woodmere, L. I. was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids included the Misses Eleanor Richenor, Barbara Stobaeus, and Katherine Elsner of South Orange, and Betty Kurtz of Altoona, sister of the groom. Mr. Charles Kurtz acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Lts. John H. Davis, Edmund Kirby-Smith, Edward Hamilton, Martin Megica, Belmont Evans, and Arthur Williams, all classmates of the groom, U. S. M. A. 1939.

Following a three weeks' motor trip to Canada, and summer furlough, Lieutenant Kurtz and his bride will be at home in Fort Moultrie, S. C. where Lieutenant Kurtz will be stationed with the Infantry.

Another wedding at West Point occurred Tuesday following graduation when Miss Georgette Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Brown of Garden City, L. I. was married to Lt. Leon R. Vance, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon R. Vance of Enid, Okla. Miss Marjorie Miller of Garden City was maid of honor, and Capt. John E. McCarthy of West Point was best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Thayer Inn. Lieutenant and Mrs. Vance will motor to Colorado on their wedding trip, after which they will be stationed at Tulsa where Lieutenant Vance will attend the Spartan Air School.

On June 17 in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion at Governor's Island, New York, Miss Julia Vermilye, niece of Maj. R. G. Forsythe, became the bride of Lt. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., SC, stationed at Ft. Amador, Canal Zone.

The bride attended San Francisco State College and was graduated from Pratt Institute, School of Fine and Ap-

plied Arts on June 8. Her sister, Mrs. Ben E. Cuddy, of Ceres, California, was her Matron of Honor and little Patty Gibbs, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. David P. Gibbs made a most charming flower girl.

Lieutenant Kimbrough, West Point class of 1935, is the son of Col. and Mrs. James M. Kimbrough, of Griffin, Georgia. Lt. David P. Gibbs was the best man.

A small reception immediately following the ceremony was held at the Officers' Club, Governor's Island. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kimbrough will return to Ft. Amador after a visit to Griffin, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Titterud, of Alhambra, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Betty Grace, to Ens. Jackson H. Raymer, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Raymer. Miss Titterud will graduate from Occidental College next June.

Ensign Raymer was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in the Class of 1938. He is on duty on the USS Conyngham on the West Coast.

The wedding will take place in Los Angeles next summer.

On June 13 at 4:30 P. M., at Second Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tenn., Miss Dorothy Lee Griffin became the bride of Lt. Frederic Charles Teich, USA. Dr. Clifford E. Barbour, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Schenk Henry Griffin and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Teich, of New Britain, Conn. The chancel of the church was decorated simply with myriads of lighted tapers, intermingled with greenery and woodwardia ferns.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gown in a hand-made creation by Emily of old ivory imported Chantilly lace over old ivory bridal satin. The bodice of the frock was outlined at neckline in shape of a heart with high standing collar at back. The Empire waistline was emphasized with a long front panel. Fitted sleeves were high at shoulder and pointed at wrist, and very small self buttons extended center back to top of luxurious, sweeping train.

Her veil was made of interlaced illusion with crown with orange blossoms and falling to soft folds in tiered tulle effect, with the traditional face veil at front. The bride's bouquet was of gardenias, valley lilies and swainsonia in shower.

Miss Mary Louise Griffin, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The two bridesmaids were Miss Fay Griffin, sister of the bride, and Miss Louise Teich, sister of the bridegroom.

In the repertoire of wedding music played by Mrs. Harry Shugart, two numbers were included by special request of the bridegroom, who was graduated from West Point. They were "How Can I Leave Thee," and "Army Blue." The bridegroom's brother, Louis Teich, who was best man, sang "I Love You Truly."

Robert Teich, the bridegroom's brother; William Polk, Jr., William Hagan, Jr., and Lt. Arthur Noble, the latter from Ft. Thomas, Ky., were ushers.

After the ceremony Major and Mrs. Griffin gave a reception at their home, 2001 Lake Avenue.

The bridal couple left after the reception for a wedding trip to one of the popular beach resorts and will reside at Camp Knox, Louisville, Ky., where the bridegroom is stationed for the summer until August 1, when they will make their home in Ft. Thomas, Ky.

The West Point Cadet Chapel at the US Military Academy, West Point, was the setting, Saturday, the 17th of June, for the marriage of Miss Charlotte Kramer, daughter of Col. Floyd Kramer, MC, USA, and Mrs. Kramer, of Ft. Totten, New York, to Lt. Ivan Clare Rumsey, CE, son of Mr. Harry T. Rumsey, of St. Joseph, Mo. The ceremony, which was performed by Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt, 3rd, was followed by a reception at the Thayer-West Point Hotel.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Kramer, was maid of honor. Her other attendants were Mrs. Hyatt Bache and

Mrs. Arthur Fickel. Lt. Arthur Fickel, AC, was best man. The ushers were Capt. James M. Bevans, AC; Capt. James H. Ostrand, Jr., CE, and Lts. Hyatt Bache, Inf., William R. Smith and William C. Hall, CE, and David B. Routh, CAC.

Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding and reception was Mrs. William Williams, of Los Angeles, maternal grandmother of the bridegroom.

On their return from a wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Rumsey will live in Washington, D. C.

The bride is the granddaughter of Col. James L. Bevans, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Bevans, of Washington, D. C., and the niece of Capt. James M. Bevans, AC, Mitchel Field, New York and the late Capt. Stuart M. Bevans, AGD.

Lieutenant Rumsey, a graduate of the West Point class of 1935, has recently graduated from the Engineers School at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, and after a month's leave of absence, will be on duty at the Engineer Reproduction Plant, Washington, D. C.

Miss Lucile Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard R. Grace, of Honolulu, T. H., was married June 13 at the West Point Chapel to Lt. James I. Muir, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. James I. Muir, by Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt. The bride was given in marriage by her cousin, Mr. Ferre Watkins, of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Robert Seedlock, wife of Lt. Seedlock, CE, was the matron of honor. Harry Kinnard was the best man. Ushers were Lts. Richard Wolfe, George Winton, Jr., Ray Odom, and Cadets R. F. O'Donnell, R. J. Downey, and G. D. Carnahan.

The bride wore blue chiffon and a large blue horsehair hat. She carried a white prayer book with blue streamers. Her flowers were strands of crown flower leis from Honolulu. Mrs. Seedlock wore peach net with a poke bonnet of peach, and carried a muff bouquet of peach sweet-heart roses and blue and white larkspur.

After a honeymoon in New England, Lieutenant and Mrs. Muir will go to Ft. Benning, Ga., for station.

The marriage of Phyllis Anne Winters, daughter of Maj. Lloyd N. Winters, USA, and Mrs. Winters, to 1st Lt. Herman Nickerson, Jr., USMC, was solemnized in the Presidio Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco on the afternoon of Thursday, June 8, Chaplain Edwin Burling conducting the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage was a white Chantilly lace gown over white satin and a tulle veil of fingertip length. She carried lilies of the valley and white roses.

Her maid of honor, Desiree Munteanu, wore an ensemble with a long sheer orchid skirt and a white embroidered blouse and carried pink roses and sweet peas.

Mrs. Winters was in a dusty rose chiffon gown and the mother of the bridegroom wore soft blue lace.

Aviation Cadet Ira Brown, USN, of Sand Point, Washington was best man.

Capt. Bernard Hammon, D. C. and 1st Lt. Woodrow Stromberg, USA, acted as ushers.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Nickerson will make their home in Seattle, Wash., where Lt. Nickerson is stationed.

Miss Margaret Taussig, daughter of Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, USN, and Lt. (jg) George Phillips, will be married Saturday at the Norfolk Naval Base where her father is commandant, Fifth Naval District.

It will be an out-door nuptial event in the garden of the family quarters, and after a honeymoon jaunt to Jamestown, they will continue their journey on to Coronado, where Lieutenant Phillips is stationed on the USS Ellett.

Miss Betty Boschen, daughter of Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Boschen, USA, and Mrs. Boschen, has chosen next Wednesday for her marriage to Edgar Morris, Jr., which will take place in the chapel at Ft. Myer. Many pre-nuptial parties are being given for this popular Army

girl. Mrs. Morey, wife of Col. Lewis Sidney Morey, finance officer, USA, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Boschen at her apartment, 1661 Crescent Place. And Mrs. Edmund W. McLaren, wife of Major McLaren, and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara, wife of Lt. Col. O'Hara, FC, were joint hostesses at a luncheon recently at the home of the former in Georgetown, D. C. A feature of the gay party was the decoration of the central table which was surrounded by small tables. This decoration depicted in miniature the forthcoming wedding of Miss Boschen and Mr. Morris in confectioner's bridal figures and spun sugar.

The engagement is announced of Miss Virginia Maxwell Keyes, daughter of Lt. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Keyes, to 2nd Lt. Roberts Sherwood Demitz, Cav., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Demitz, of Baltimore.

Colonel Keyes has recently come to Washington, D. C., for duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, and will shortly be joined by Mrs. Keyes and family, when plans for the wedding will be announced.

In the chapel at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Tex., Miss Phoebe Peyton, daughter of Lt. Col. Thomas G. Peyton, USA, and Mrs. Peyton, was married to Lt. William H. Hanson, AC, USA, last Saturday. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a lovely gown of white silk organdy over satin, a tightly fitted bodice and bouffant skirt, her tulle veil held by orange blossoms and her bouquet of white roses and valley lilies.

Miss Marion Selby and Lt. Truman Spencer, Jr., were wed at 12 o'clock noon, June 14, 1939, in Saint Andrews Episcopal Church in Roswell, New Mexico.

Miss Selby is the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John E. Selby, Cav., on duty at the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico.

Reverend Frederick B. Howden, Jr., rector of Saint Andrews, performed the ceremony. Lieutenant Spencer is a graduate of the Air Corps Training Center and is stationed at Hamilton Field, Calif.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and met in chancel by bridegroom and his best man, Cadet Capt. William L. Robert, of New Mexico Military Institute. The maid of honor was Miss Bianca Greenwade, of Roswell, New Mexico, a classmate of the bride at the Colorado Woman's College, Denver, Colo. Bridesmaids were Miss Jane Shaw, Denver, Colo.; Miss Marie Louise Canhupe, Roswell, New Mexico; Miss Jean Maddox, Ft. Bliss, Texas, and Miss Kathryn Joyner, of Roswell. Groomsman and ushers were Cadet Edwin D. Selby, New Mexico Military Institute, brother of the bride; Mr. Myron Stolaroff and Mr. Russell G. Bird, Jr., of Roswell, New Mexico, former cadets of the New Mexico Military Institute, and Mr. Franklin Mitchell, of Roswell, New Mexico.

The bride was preceded to the altar by Mary Lou McGee, age 5, who scattered rose petals from the entrance of the church to the altar. Mrs. C. W. Greir played the wedding march and Miss Janice Huff sang "O Perfect Love" at the beginning of the ceremony.

A reception and wedding breakfast was held at the Woman's Club of Roswell, immediately after the ceremony where the bride cut the wedding cake with her father's saber.

After a wedding trip Lieutenant and Mrs. Spencer will be at home at Hamilton Field, California.

Miss Selby was born at Ft. Brown, Texas, May 27, 1919, and has been stationed with her father at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; Cornwallis, Oregon; Ft. Riley, Kansas; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. Last station before moving to Roswell, New Mexico, was with 2nd Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

Lieutenant Spencer is a graduate of New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, and is a grandson of the first governor of New Mexico.

The church was decorated with ferns.
(Please turn to Page 1026)

Ft. Dix Facilities

Col. A. Poillon, Cav., USA, commanding Fort Dix, N. J., has written to The Adjutant General offering the facilities of the Officers Club at his post to Washington officers and their families enroute to the World's Fair at New York. The club, he says, has ten well equipped sleeping rooms and two fair sized dining rooms. Rates are nominal, officers families, he says, could spend the night there, only 75 miles from New York City, or only 17 miles from Trenton where they could park their cars and go to the Fair by train. He asks that reservations be made as far in advance as possible.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Wilhelmina Elizabeth Dinehart Benjamin died June 12, 1939 at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif. She was the wife of Comdr. James D. Benjamin (MC), USN, who is stationed at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Benjamin was a graduate of Syracuse University and a member of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity and the Order of the Eastern Star. Her home was in Liverpool, N. Y.

Funeral services were held at The Air Station Chapel, North Island on Tuesday June 13, 1939, at 4:00 P. M. Besides her husband she leaves her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dinehart, Liverpool, N. Y.; Roy M. Dinehart, brother, Spring Park, Minn.; sister, Mrs. Louise Gillroy, New York City and brother, Charles L. Dinehart, Liverpool, N. Y.

Pallbearers were Comdr. H. Fite (MC), USN; Comdr. M. Jones (MC), USN; Lt. J. H. Korb (MC), USN; Lt. J. R. Sayers (MC), USN.

Brig. Gen. James T. Dean, USA-Ret., died at his home in Whitefish Lake, Quebec, Canada, June 15.

General Dean was born at Ironton, Ohio, May 12, 1865. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in June, 1887. He participated in the Spanish-American War, serving at various times with the 1st Army Corps, Puerto Rico, at Headquarters, Puerto Rico, Department of Puerto Rico, and at the Headquarters, Division of Cuba. In the World War, General Dean served with the National Army in the rank of brigadier general. He was in France from June 2, 1918, to May 11, 1919, and commanded the 156th Infantry Brigade, 78th Division, in the St. Mihiel and in the Argonne-Meuse Campaigns.

General Dean graduated from the Army War College, Washington, D. C., in 1911. His last assignment was as Assistant Chief of Staff, 7th Division, Officer Reserve, from January 25, 1927, to the date of his retirement Sept. 25, 1928. He retired in the grade of colonel and was promoted brigadier general, retired, June 21, 1930.

General Dean is survived by a brother, Judge Ezra Dean, of Ironton, Ohio.

Funeral services for Col. Harrison Summers Kerrick, USA-Ret., who died May 15 in the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., were held at Minonk, Ill., his birthplace. Burial was in Arlington cemetery.

As executive officer of the disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1917, he wrote a volume, "Military and Naval America," detailing the workings of the army and navy. In the World War he was commandant of heavy artillery in the 7th French army. Afterward he was superintendent of water transportation for the port of New York and later commanding officer of the Columbus, O., general reserve depot.

A member of the coast artillery corps, Colonel Kerrick began his army career in 1898. He established the first public schools in the Philippines in 1901.

His wife, Mrs. Lena Clark Kerrick, survives. The Kerrick home in recent years has alternated between Chicago and Hot Springs, where he went for medical treatment.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

DAVIDSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. James R. Davidson, Inf., USA, a daughter, Jane Ball.

FRAYEL—Born at Bellingham, Wash., May 21, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert I. F. Fravel, USN, a daughter, Glenn, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Ira F. Fravel, USA-Ret.

GRIFFIN—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Griffin, USN, a son, Thomas Dillard, grandson of the late Commodore T. D. Griffin, USN, and Mrs. Griffin.

HOWZE—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y., May 29, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles North Howze, (Inf.), QMC, USA, a son, Charles Michael Howze.

HUNTER—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., June 16, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Raymond P. Hunter, USN, a daughter, granddaughter of Lt. Comdr. John W. Morse, (SC), USN-Ret.

KILLIAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., June 12, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph O. Killian, CE, USA, a daughter, Mathilde Jenn.

LEWIS—Born at Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., June 14, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Lewis, a son, Edward Redfield, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Peter Ottosen, CAC, USA.

MCCARTNEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John F. McCartney, JAGD, (CE), USA, a son, John Seaborn Wadsworth, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, Jr., USA-Ret.

PIPER—Born at San Francisco, Calif., June 9, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Earl Sanford Piper, USMC, a son, Michael Lewis.

SCHERER—Born at Submarine Base Hospital, Coco Solo, C. Z., June 9, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Donald A. Scherer, USN, a daughter, Donna Mae.

SMITH—Born at San Francisco, Calif., June 7, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Julius P. Smith, MC, USA, a son.

TRAVIS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., June 17, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William L. Travis, AC, USA, a daughter, Cecilia Anna, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. J. Travis, USNG, and Col. and Mrs. Ralph T. Ward, CE, USA.

TURNAGE—Born at Colon Hospital, Panama, C. Z., June 5, 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Turnage, Inf., USA, a son, John O'Neil.

WELER—Born at Mercy Hospital, Urbana, Ill., May 15, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard C. Weler, AC, USA, a daughter, Judith Cole, granddaughter of Maj. and Mrs. George B. Norris, Inf., USA.

WILLIAMSON—Born at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Lindsey Williamson, USN, a son, Gerald Leslie.

ZABRISKIE—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Cananeo, P. I., May 7, 1939, to Ens. and Mrs. David Zabriskie, Jr., a daughter, Katika.

Married

ANDERSON-LONG—Married at Yuma, Ariz., June 10, 1939, Miss Audrey Long, to Lt. Samuel Clay Anderson, USN.

BEVERLEY-ADREON—Married at Knoxville, Md., June 24, 1939, Miss Evelyn Page Adreon, to Mr. Richard Carter Beverley, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward P. Beverley, USA-Ret.

BIDDLE-LANG—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 20, 1939, Miss Madeline Lang, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Walton Lang, Inf., USA, to Capt. William Shepard Biddle, Cav., USA.

BOLLARD-BASLEY—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 18, 1939, Miss Ruth Edna Basley, to 2nd Lt. Arthur Whitney Bollard, Inf., USA.

BOTTOMS-HILL—Married at Ft. McKinley, June 1, 1939, Miss Ruth Geraldine Hill, daughter of Maj. Milton A. Hill, Inf., USA, to Lt. (jg) John W. Bottoms (SC), USN.

BOWDEY-McCAW—Married at Seattle, Wash., June 16, 1939, Miss Ruth McCaw, to Mr. George W. Bowdey, son of Capt. and Mrs. George H. Bowdey, USN.

CURRIER-BAKER—Married at Portland, Ore., June 4, 1939, Miss Betty Swain Baker, to Ens. Roger Noon Currier, USN.

CURTIN-QUINN—Married at St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, N. Y., June 24,

1939, Miss Jane Quinn, to 2nd Lt. Robert Harriman Curtin, CE, USA.

GILCHRIST-STANTON—Married at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Mary Lane Stanton, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas G. Stanton, to 2nd Lt. Malcolm Frank Gilchrist, Jr., CAC, USA.

HANSON-PEYTON—Married at Post Chapel, Randolph Field, Texas, June 17, 1939, Miss Phoebe Peyton, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas G. Peyton, Cav., USA, to 2nd Lt. William H. Hanson, Inf., USA.

HERKNESS-RICHARD—Married at St. John's Episcopal Church, Far Rockaway, N. Y., June 22, 1939, Miss Harriett Lawrence Richard, to 2nd Lt. Lindsay Conates Herkness, Jr., Cav., USA.

HOUSTON-HUEPER—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. McPherson, Ga., June 10, 1939, Miss Edith Juvenesse Hueper, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Remi Paul Hueper, FD, USA, to Lt. (jg) Robert C. Houston, USN.

JONES-BOGAN—Married at Wichita, Kans., June 10, 1939, Miss Edna Mae Bogan, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lucian Dalton Bogan, Inf., USA, to Mr. Oliver Paul Jones.

KELLY-BROWN—Married at Long Beach, Calif., June 3, 1939, Miss Betty Frances Brown, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown, JAGD, USA, to Ens. John Curtis Kelly, USN.

KIMBROUGH-VERMILYE—Married at Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Julia Forsythe Vermilye, niece of Maj. and Mrs. Robert Graham Forsythe, SC, USA, to 1st Lt. James Mobley Kimbrough, Jr., SC, USA.

KURTZ-THOMPSON—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Janet P. Thompson, to 2nd Lt. J. Scott Kurtz, Inf., USA.

MOORE-DAVIDSON—Married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Diego, Calif., June 17, 1939, Miss Ivan Keyser Davidson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew B. Davidson, (MC), USN, to Mr. Allan Milton Moore.

MUIR-GRACE—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Lucile Grace, to 2nd Lt. James I. Muir, Jr., Inf., USA, son of Lt. Col. James I. Muir, Inf., USA.

NICKERSON-WINTERS—Married at Presidio Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., June 8, 1939, Miss Phyllis Anne Winters, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lloyd N. Winters, Inf., USA, to 1st Lt. Herman Nickerson, Jr., USMC.

OSTBERG-FLYNN—Married at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Marjorie Mae Flynn, to 2nd Lt. Edwin J. Ostberg, Inf., USA.

PAGE-PENN—Married at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1939, Miss Helen Smith Penn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Albert Miller Penn, USN, to 2nd Lt. Robert William Page, Inf., USA.

PARKER-JOHNSON—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., June 17, 1939, Miss Anne Johnson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, QMC, USA, to 1st Lt. John Richards Parker, CE, USA.

PATTERSON-FRANKLIN—Married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Cranford, N. J., June 14, 1939, Miss Harriet Frances Franklin, to 2nd Lt. William Henderson Patterson, Cav., USA.

PETERSEN-DUNNING—Married at Little Church Around the Corner, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1939, Miss Virginia Frances Dunning, to 2nd Lt. Raymond Thompson Petersen, Inf., USA.

PITTMAN-O'CONNOR—Married at Elizabeth, N. J., June 17, 1939, Miss Edith Frances O'Connor, to Capt. John Richmond Pitman, Jr., FA, USA.

RICHARDSON-SPENCER—Married at Officers' Club, Ft. McPherson, Ga., June 17, 1939, Miss Jeanne Farley Spencer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Charles Spencer, SC, USA, to 1st Lt. John Buchanan Richardson, Jr., Inf., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. John Buchanan Richardson, AGD, USA.

RUMSEY-KRAMER—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Charlotte Kramer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Floyd Kramer, MC, USA, to 1st Lt. Ivan Clare Rumsey, CE, USA.

SCOTT-KOENIG—Married at Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Helen Koenig, to 2nd Lt. Kenneth Lausing Scott, Inf., USA.

SPENCER-SELBY—Married at St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Roswell, N. Mex., June 14, 1939, Miss Marion Selby, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John E. Selby, Cav., USA,

to 2nd Lt. Truman Spencer, Jr., Air-Res., USA.

TEICH-GRIFFIN—Married at Second Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tenn., June 13, 1939, Miss Dorothy Lee Griffin, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Schenk Henry Griffin, CE, USA, to 2nd Lt. Frederic C. Teich, Jr., Inf., USA.

TORGERSOON-MELVIN—Married at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., June 17, 1939, Miss Augusta Melvin, to Lt. Theodore A. Torgerson, USN.

TUTTLE-ROGERS—Married at Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1939, Miss Ruth Rogers, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold D. Rogers, MC, USA, to 2nd Lt. Paul Vernon Tuttle, Jr., Inf., USA.

VANCE-BROWN—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Georgette Drury Brown, to 2nd Lt. Leon Robert Vance, Jr., Inf., USA.

VEITCH-MORTON—Married at Chapel, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Miss Marian Morton, daughter of Lt. Col. Emmet C. Morton, FD, USA, to Mr. Fletcher P. Veitch, Jr.

WEAVER-BERLE—Married at Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., June 21, 1939, Miss Virginia Lee Berle, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Kettig Berle, MC, USA, to 2nd Lt. James Rauler Weaver, Inf., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. James R. N. Weaver, Inf., USA.

WILLIAMS-TUCKERMAN—Married at Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., June 21, 1939, Miss Alice Noel Tuckerman, to Capt. Robert Hugh Williams, USMC.

ZELLNER-SHUMWAY—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., June 14, 1939, Miss Virginia Sue Shumway, to Ens. Charles J. Zellner, USN.

Died

BENJAMIN—Died at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., June 12, 1939, Mrs. Wilhelmina Elizabeth Dinehart Benjamin, wife of Lt. Comdr. James D. Benjamin (MC), USN.

BULGER—Died at New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1939, Robert Bruce Bulger, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Bulger, AC, USA.

DEAN—Died at Whitefish Lake, Quebec, Canada, June 15, 1939, Brig. Gen. James Theodore Dean, USA-Ret.

FAULKNER—Died at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1939, Capt. Ralph Howard Faulkner, who served as Captain, Corps of Engineers, during the World War.

HOTTENSTEIN—Died at Snow Hill, Md., June 12, 1939, Mr. A. C. Hottenstein, father of Capt. David Hottenstein, CAC, USA, and of Mrs. Madge Westfall, wife of Maj. Chester C. Westfall, Inf., USA.

McKEAN—Died at Quantico, Va., June 17, 1939, child of Capt. William B. McKean, USMC.

MURPHY—Died at Swarthmore, Pa., June 13, 1939, Lt. Col. John Andrew Murphy, who served as Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, during the World War.

NICHOLS—Died at New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1939, Prof. George E. Nichols, brother of Capt. Newton L. Nichols, USN.

PEAK—Died near Lorton, Va., June 16, 1939, Col. William Lee Peak, Inf. Res., USA, who served as 1st Lieutenant, Adjutant General's Dept., during the World War.

PEAKE—Died at Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., June 11, 1939, Mrs. Charles P. Pooke, mother of Lt. Comdr. Chester B. Pooke, (SC), USN.

POSEY—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, June 13, 1939, Mr. Jeremiah A. Posey, father of Lt. Col. Orlando J. Posey, MC, USA.

REDETSZKE—Died near Phoneton, Ohio, June 18, 1939, 1st Lt. Samuel O. Redetzke, AC, USA.

RITCHIEY—Died at his home near Huntington, Ind., June 11, 1939, Osa Ritchiey, son of Lt. O. K. Ritchiey, 87th Ind. Vol. Inf., grandnephew of Brig. Gen. John Ritchiey, Cav., USV, Union Army, and Maj. C. Ritchiey, Med. Dept., Union Army, and uncle of 1st Lt. Russell V. Ritchiey, Cav., ORC.

SCHETKY—Died at Napa, Calif., June 8, 1939, Mrs. Marie Reeves Burr Schetky, wife of Lt. Laurence O. Schetky, (MC), USN-Ret.

SHANLEY—Died at Palo Alto, Calif., June 17, 1939, Maj. John L. Shanley, USA-Ret.

STOUT—Died at Lisbon, Portugal, June 1, 1939, Midshipman Kenneth Shirley Stout, USN.

MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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Brazilian Army Chief Here

Returning to the United States with his recent guest, Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, who is soon to be the U. S. Army's chief of staff, General Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, chief of staff of the Brazilian Army, arrived June 20 for a three weeks' visit and an inspection of America's military machine.

The affable Brazilian Army chief, immensely popular in his own nation, arrived at Annapolis Tuesday afternoon, aboard the cruiser Nashville, where he was received by General Malin Craig, retiring chief of staff of the U. S. Army, and other Army and Navy officials.

Americans extended a cordial welcome, inspired both by the generous reception given General Marshall on his recent trip to Brazil and the personal charm of the Brazilian soldier. General Monteiro, however, speaks no English, and much of the conversation was carried on through an interpreter, Lt. Col. L. W. Miller.

The first greeting to the representative of Brazil was extended by Army planes, 10 flying fortresses and 42 pursuit planes, who met the Nashville off the Virginia Capes and escorted her for several miles.

Leaving the Naval Academy the party motored to Ft. Meade, where General Monteiro reviewed tanks and marching infantrymen. Highly pleased, the Brazilian Army chief, declared the troops "looked ready to take the field at once." The general was elated over the informality of the reception given by post officers and their wives on the lawn of the Officers' Club.

From Ft. Meade, the party went to Washington, where General Monteiro was escorted to the Brazilian Embassy. There his guard of honor, a squadron and a band from the 3rd Cavalry was drawn up for inspection.

On Wednesday, General Monteiro was taken on a tour of Gettysburg Battlefield. On the return to Washington a reception was held at the embassy by Maj. Jose Bina Machado, military and air attache from Brazil, followed by a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, given by General Craig to his brother-in-arms.

Thursday was spent in a tour of Washington, including a drive through Ft. Myer and a luncheon at the White House. Yesterday an air tour of the United States began with a visit to Langley Field, Ft. Monroe, Va. Today the party will leave for Barksdale Field, La., where tomorrow they will first review the pursuit group, then proceed to Randolph and Scott Fields.

The itinerary of General Monteiro continues according to the following schedule:

June 26 — Review of Second Division at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; review of First Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

June 27 — Inspection of Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam and March Field, Calif.

June 28 — Visit to U. S. Fleet and its commander-in-chief.

July 4 — After visits to San Francisco World's Fair and National Parks, to Ft. Knox, Ky., where 7th Cavalry Brigade, mechanized, will be reviewed.

July 6 — Inspection of Watertown, Mass., Arsenal.

July 10 — Review of cadets at West Point and inspection of Military Academy.

July 16 — Leave Miami for Panama and then to Brazil.

Rank for '98 Veterans

The House Military Affairs Committee this week reported favorably on a bill that would extend to active and retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who served in the Spanish-American War promotion to the next higher grade upon the retired list. No additional pay would be provided, and no officer above the rank of lieutenant colonel would be benefited.

In reporting the bill, the committee stated:

It is interesting to note that approximately 40 years after the close of the Civil War the bill authorizing retirement in a higher grade of officers with Civil War service was passed, and that it is now approximately 40 years

since the Spanish-American War.

Since the number of living officers who saw service in the Spanish-American War is rapidly decreasing and in fairness to the few remaining veterans of that class, many of whom are well advanced in years, it appears that the same recognition should be given them as was accorded the Civil War veterans.

Chemical Warfare Procurement BY MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER

Chief, Chemical Warfare Service
THE direct appropriations for the Chemical Warfare Service, Fiscal Year, 1940, including the supplemental, total \$3,513,000. The funds provided will complete the requirements in equipping the Initial Protective Force with gas masks and will provide other essential and much needed equipment and supplies for the use of the Army.

The funds will also provide for the administration, operation and maintenance of Edgewood Arsenal, research activities, training activities, including schools, maintenance and operation of depots, replacement and rehabilitation of stocks, and additional stocks of manufacturing aids and special machinery.

In addition to the above, it is anticipated that an extensive program of educational orders will be allocated to the Chemical Warfare Service by The Assistant Secretary of War.

The program of the Chemical Warfare Service, Fiscal Year 1940, will accelerate procurement in the following industries: rubber, die castings, tin, steel, textiles, chemicals and carbon.

AC Technical School

Graduation Exercises, Officers Class, of the Air Corps Technical School, will be held at Chanute Field, Ill., June 24, 1939.

The Commandant of the Air Corps Technical School, Col. Gerold C. Brant, AC will make the introductory remarks and the Graduation Address and presentation of diplomas will be made by Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount, AC Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, in charge of training.

The Officers Class this year will probably be the last conducted until the completion of the Air Corps Expansion Program, due to urgent need for officers in connection with training and administration.

Airplane Maintenance Engineering

Capt. John J. Morrow, AC
1st Lieut. Millard C. Young, AC
1st Lieut. Lawson S. Mosely, Jr., AC
1st Lieut. Paul T. Hanley, AC
1st Lieut. Elvin S. Ligon, AC
1st Lieut. John M. Hutchison, AC
1st Lieut. Arnold T. Johnson, AC
1st Lieut. Joseph B. Standley, AC
1st Lieut. Clair L. Wood, AC
1st Lieut. Harry Coursey, AC
1st Lieut. Harold Kreider, AC
2d Lieut. Homer A. Boushey, Jr., AC
Capt. Bocker C. Batterton, MC
Lieut. E. E. Fahy, CG
Lieut. C. L. Hardin, CG
Lieut. (jg) L. H. Seeger, CG
Capt. William C. Canby, NG
1st Lieut. Clifton C. Hutchison, NG
1st Lieut. John J. Kennedy, NG
2d Lieut. Vincent G. Huston, NG
2d Lieut. Andres O. Cruz, PA

Communications

1st Lieut. William M. Canterbury, AC
1st Lieut. Richard A. Legg, AC
1st Lieut. Albert T. Wilson, Jr., AC
1st Lieut. Glenn C. Thompson, AC
1st Lieut. Carl Swyter, AC
2d Lieut. Seward W. Hulse, Jr., AC
2d Lieut. Paul H. Dane, AC
1st Lieut. Theodore C. Castle, NG
1st Lieut. Emmett J. Kelly, NG
1st Lieut. James L. Vanderhoff, NG
1st Lieut. John V. Wallen, NG
2d Lieut. Eustacio D. Orobia, PA

Nicaraguan Barge Canal

President Roosevelt this week asked Congress to appropriate \$200,000 for the purpose of conducting a survey by the Engineer Corps of the Army of a barge canal and highway across the Republic of Nicaragua.

In outlining the need for the appropriation, Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, declared, "In an exchange of letters on May 22, 1939, between the President of the Republic of Nicaragua and the President of the United States it was agreed that, as soon as the necessary financial arrangements could be made, the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, would be instructed

to make the necessary studies and surveys of a canalization and highway project to link the eastern and western regions of Nicaragua. Such a project would facilitate communications between Nicaragua and the United States and have an important bearing upon the defense of the western hemisphere."

RO Inactive Pay

The Senate Military Affairs Committee this week, in reporting favorably on the bill to provide uniform allowances and pay for inactive duty training, fixed the amount of money payable to Reserve Officers for inactive training in any one year at \$50, and provided that for the first three years of commissioned service of a Reserve Officer he be paid \$50 per annum toward the purchase of uniforms.

The Bill reported by the Senate Committee provides:

That officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, eligible for active duty training, shall be entitled to money allowances for inactive-status training and for uniforms and equipment as follows:

(a) Such officers shall be entitled to an annual allowance of \$50 payable at the end of each fiscal year: Provided, That such allowance shall not be payable for any fiscal year to officers receiving more than fifteen days of active-duty training during that year: Provided, however, That Reserve officers for whom inactive-status credits are not a requisite for active-duty training under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, will not be entitled to the allowance: Provided further, That the provisions of this Act shall not be construed to prohibit the Secretary of War from accepting the gratuitous services of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army in the furtherance of the enrollment, organization, and training of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, or in consultation upon matters relating to the military service.

(b) For the period of three years after their original appointment and under such regulations as the War Department may prescribe, such officers shall be entitled to an allowance of \$50 per annum for the purchase of necessary uniforms and equipment.

The Committee in its report, states, The basic principle of this bill is to provide a nominal allowance to the Organized Reserves as reimbursement for actual expenditures incurred by Reserve Officers in inactive-status training.

It is recognized that appropriations and existing Regular Army facilities are inadequate for active duty training of as many Reserve officers as are eligible and desire such training.

As an alternative it is believed essential and imperative that inactive-status training be made more attractive, with a view of increasing interest and activity in the various types of such training. Such development, it is believed, is vitally important to the progress and efficiency of the Organized Reserves, since active-duty training is limited by appropriations to officers of the arms on the average of once in every 2½ years and those officers of the services once in every 6 years.

Since the World War there has been a tremendous loss in the force of Reserve officers. Separations have been caused by death, disability, and pressure of civilian occupations, but a considerable number of the losses may be directly charged to lack of proper incentive, discouragement over infrequency of active-duty training, and stagnation in promotion. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that Reserve officers believe that their efforts to improve themselves professionally and the personal sacrifices they have made to pursue inactive-status training have not been adequately recognized or rewarded.

Two hundred hours inactive-status training credits during a 5-year commission are required of Reserve officers to qualify for reappointment. Inactive-status training embodies a wide variety of activities such as unit or group school instruction, conferences, training of former and prospective C. M. T. C. students during winter and spring months, contact camp for terrain exercise, Army extension courses, etc. A Reserve officer may act as instructor but he receives only inactive-status training credit hours like his students.

Obviously, the Reserve officers who do not participate in inactive-status training have lost interest. It is desired to stimulate and awaken the interest of all Reserve officers in the military work expected of them, and the allowances provided in this measure, it is believed, will accomplish that result and also will be an incentive to many to seek reappointment at the end of a 5-year commission.

Graduates From Hospital

Miss Mary Allen, daughter of the late Col. S. E. Allen, and Mrs. S. E. Allen,

of Washington, D. C., was graduated from the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst, Del., June 22. Miss Allen is the sister of Lt. Col. Terry Allen, Cav., USA.

Admiral Peoples to Navy

Rear. Adm. Christian J. Peoples, (SC), USN, has asked to be relieved of his assignment as Director of Procurement, which post he has held since November 1933. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Jr., has advised Secretary of the Navy Swanson of Admiral Peoples' request, in which he concurs. His relief becomes effective July 1, 1939.

In returning to his Navy duties, there is some speculation as to what billet will be given Admiral Peoples. Prior to going to the Treasury Department Admiral Peoples was Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. He has been a rear admiral since 1917 and is due for retirement next year. It is most likely that he will be assigned either to the east or west coast supply base, both of which are admirals' billets and neither of which have an officer of that grade now assigned to it.

In advising Secretary Swanson of Admiral Peoples' request, Secretary Morgenthau wrote as follows:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Admiral Christian J. Peoples has expressed to me the wish that on July 1, 1939, he be detached from Treasury duty and relieved of his assignment as Director of Procurement. He makes this request, in which I concur, in view of the fact that on that date the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division will be transferred to and become a part of the new Federal Works Agency established under the first plan of the President on governmental reorganization.

Admiral Peoples came to the Treasury in November, 1933, to assume charge as Director of Procurement of the newly established Division of Procurement created under the provisions of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. He was regarded as being admirably equipped for this assignment in view of his native ability and experience in procurement matters. Under his able direction the Procurement Division was organized to carry on supply functions in the Branch of Supply and public buildings construction operations under the Public Buildings Branch, the Division having since expanded into one of the major organizations of the Department. The largest public buildings construction program in the history of the nation has been carried on while at the same time the procurement of supplies has reached unprecedented peace-time levels under the combined normal and emergency relief requirements. The smoothness and efficiency with which all of these operations have been conducted are a tribute to the capacity of Admiral Peoples for constructive leadership.

I am personally proud of his great accomplishments and I wish to express to you my deep appreciation for your courtesy in having sacrificed his services to the Navy for so long a period in order that we might have the benefit of his exceptional organizing and directing abilities in the work of the Procurement Division.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1024)

palms and gladioli. Bride was dressed in white taffeta, Princess style, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of valley.

The maid of honor wore blue lace with net panels, puffed sleeves, and full skirt, and the bridesmaids wore same type of dresses in pink and carried colonial bouquets.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur G. Fisher, Scott Field, Illinois, announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Lt. Oscar Allen Heinlein, AC. Miss Fisher attended Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C., and the University of Texas. Lieutenant Heinlein is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and the Air Corps Training Center.

Col. and Mrs. Milosh R. Hilgard announce the marriage of their daughter, Marianne Felipa, to Col. Edward C. Wallington, USA, June 15, in Washington, D. C.

Woodring Age-in-Grade Plan (Continued from Page 1006)

the lower grades (as desirable as that is) at the terrific loss of these efficient officers.

"Their efficiency is admitted. Furthermore, it is expressly stated that in case of war they are to be recalled to duty. The majority report says:

"Officers retired for age in grade will be available in time of war for duty at training camps, and duties of administrative nature in areas removed from the combat zone."

"In time of peace, more than half of the assignments, we dare say, are other than troop and combat duties. If these 'purged' officers are capable of filling these posts in time of war, surely they are in time of peace; and just as surely some workable plan can be devised whereby they can be retained for such services.

"Following is a partial list of assignments to which officers old in grade can be detailed, thereby permitting post-war officers to have more troop and combat duty and to attend schools of instruction in greater numbers.

- "1. Recruiting Duties.
- "2. Disciplinary Barracks Duties.
- "3. Procurement & Inspection Agencies.
- "4. Development Laboratories.
- "5. Military Attaches.
- "6. National Guard Bureau—Washington, D. C.

- "7. Finance Officers, U. S. Army.
- "8. Manufacturing Depots & Arsenal.
- "9. Proving Grounds.

- "10. All Service Schools for routine Administration.

- "11. General Hospitals in Supply & Administrative Duties.

- "12. Quartermaster Depots.
- "13. Ordnance Depots.

- "14. Signal Depots.
- "15. Medical Depots.

- "16. Engineer Depots.
- "17. Chemical Warfare Depots.

- "18. Air Depots.
- "19. Post Adjutants at Large Posts.

- "20. Post Exchange Officers at Large Posts.
- "21. Post Executive Officers at Large Posts.

- "22. Fire Marshal at Large Posts.
- "23. Provost Marshal & Prison Officers.

- "24. Post Police Officer at Large Posts.
- "25. Surveying Officers in Large Posts.

- "26. Summary Court Officers in Large Posts.
- "27. Boards of all Descriptions in Large Posts.

- "28. Instructors for Post Schools (West Point School, etc.).
- "29. R.O.T.C.

- "30. O.R.C.
- "31. National Guard of the various States.

- "32. Commanding Officer of Troops on Transport.

- "33. Quartermaster on Transport.
- "34. Mess Officer on Transport.

- "35. Superintendent & Asst. Superintendent of Army Transport Service.
- "36. Finance Officers and Assistants at Large Posts.

- "37. Senior Quartermaster at Large Army Post.
- "38. Senior Ordnance Officer at Large Army Post.

- "39. Senior Signal Officers at Large Army Post.
- "40. Air Service Production Service.

- "41. Air Service Military Aeronautics.
- "42. Military Intelligence Department.

- "43. Army Supply Bases.
- "44. National Guard for Promotion of Rifle Practice.

- "45. Public Buildings & Public Parks.

- "There are numerous other duties upon which they may be assigned that now take young officers away from troop and combat training.

- "Considerable relief is possible under existing laws, which for some strange reason are virtually inoperative. If these laws were made fully operative doubtless several hundred officers could be retired. Four laws should be cited.

- "1. Retirement for Incapacity.

- "Section 931—Code of United States—1934.

- "When any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be either retired from active service, or wholly retired from the service, by the President, as hereinafter provided.

- "It is a well known fact that a strict enforcement of this law would remove quite a number from the promotion list. There could be no complaint. The retirement would be for incapacity and not through the operation of an arbitrary rule of age in grade.

- "2. Retirement at Age 62

- "Section 944, Title 10—Code of United States—1934.

- "When any officer has served forty-five years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty-two years old, he may be retired from active service at the discretion of the President."

- "All officers reaching the age 62 regardless of grade may be retired by the President. The exercise of this option that already exists will remove some pressure and speed up promotion. Under the proposed plan Briga-

dier Generals would become inefficient at age 62 while Major Generals remain efficient until they attain the age of 64. To help remove the 'hump,' let the law already on the statute books be enforced without discrimination as between officers of different rank by retiring them all at 62.

- "3. Optional Retirement after 30 years Service.

- "Sec. 943, Title 10—United States Code—1934.

- "When an Officer has been 30 years in service, he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired and placed on the retired list."

- "It is believed that if it became known that applications for retirement under this section would receive favorable action many officers of all ranks would apply, thus giving further relief. This retirement is optional with the President. The exercise of this optional power can help solve the so-called 'hump' problem.

- "4. Class B. Officers.

- "Section 571, Title 10, United States Code, 1934 sets out provisions for operation of the 'B' Board. It is regretted that there must be such a Board, and yet its functions are almost imaginary. The efficiency of our officer personnel is high and its conduct good. But human nature being what it is, we must know that if the 'B' Board were made to function as intended there would be more vacancies as a result.

- "All of these provisions now existing, if enforced would go a long way toward removing the 'hump.'

- "Suggested Optional Retirement Extension.

- "It is suggested that present retirement laws might be extended to provide for the retirement of all officers with 25 years service, on their own voluntary application therefor, but only on approval of their application by the President. This would be a moderate extension of the present retirement law, which extends this retirement privilege after 30 years of service; or another plan might be to grant optional retirement to all officers who have had World War service and are now on the promotion list.

- "Suggested Alternative to the Proposed Plan Set out in H. R. 6632

- "The members of the Committee on Military Affairs who join in making this minority report believe that some better plan can be worked out whereby the services of these experienced officers will not be lost to the nation at the very time when they should be of greatest value. We suggest that a system be devised that will increase the rate of promotion to the desired rate and that the officers coming within the age in grade classification be given the same rights and privileges of this desirable rate of promotion, rather than pushed aside ruthlessly and arbitrarily.

- "It is suggested that all officers coming within the age in grade classification be automatically transferred to a surplus in grade list in order not to retard the desired rate of promotion, and that they be carried on the surplus in grade list in their relative rank and grade.

- "This suggested plan will protect these officers in their professional attainment, and we submit that it will increase the morale of the Army officer personnel, avoid enforced idleness of highly trained officers, avoid attempted rehabilitation in civil life at a most difficult age and under most trying economic conditions prevailing throughout the land, and it will enable the government to fulfill its moral obligation to these officers who left their civilian occupations more than twenty years ago and gladly volunteered their services to the armed forces of the nation.

- "Retirement provisions as set forth in the majority report are not a completely satisfactory substitute for professional attainment and usefulness and zeal for service in the prime of life; and age alone has not been proven a hard and fast rule determining the efficiency and worth of the officer personnel of the Army in the prime of life.

- "Brief Discussion of Cost of Surplus in Grade Plan

- "The War Department has computed the estimated total additional cost of the surplus in grade plan to be the following amounts in the years indicated.

- "Year Amount

- "1941 8,765,963

- "1942 1,731,152

- "1943 2,271,204

- "1944 2,449,931

- "1945 3,103,048

- "The War Department also reports that it considers the cost of this substitute plan prohibitive.

- "In the Seventy-sixth Congress there has been passed by the House of Representatives H. R. 4630 (the regular appropriation for the military establishment for 1910), appropriating the sum of \$508,759,824; and H. R. 6260 (for the War Department civil appropriations set for 1940) the sum of \$305,192,584; and H. R. 6791 (supplemental War Department appropriation bill for 1940) for \$222,198,017. These three bills total \$1,036,150,435 for one year; and yet the War Department reports

that an expenditure which will amount to three million dollars per year in the fifth year, and less than one million dollars for the first year, is prohibitive, when this protection to the personnel of the Army will go further than any like sum in the appropriations, to the building of morale and esprit de corps, considered so essential to a successful military program.

"Surely, the War Department can curtail their total expenditures by 1/3 of 1% in order to provide the funds for this alternate proposal and thereby avoid ruthless and arbitrary ouster of these officers, whose only offense is that they have attained the age of 50 years, or such other age as is set in H. R. 6632 as the arbitrary line beyond which they shall not serve in any capacity. Instead of reporting to Congress that the cost is prohibitive, the War Department should admit that H. R. 6632 is but the final gesture of the War Department to the World War veteran group, expressing what has been so obviously the prevailing thought of the Department—that these victims of the World War 'hump' are persona non grata. The old Army saying, 'Don't stand there, soldier,' is a gentle tap on the shoulder compared with this effort at mass court martial, and sentence to retirement without just cause—and without even a hearing of any kind.

"Let us not crush the morale of the Army under the guise of efficiency, wherein the only yardstick is that of age in the prime of life."

Medical Field Service School

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—Field maneuvers were held at Indiantown Gap, Pa., from May 17 to May 27, inclusive, by the 1st Medical Regiment. The faculty and students of the Basic Class attended these maneuvers.

Graduation exercises were held in the War Department Theatre on June 10. Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, The Surgeon General, delivered the principal address at the exercises, and Col. H. C. Gibner, MC, the Commandant, presented the diplomas to the graduates.

The Assistant Commandant, Col. John M. Willis, MC, presented the Skinner medal to 1st Lt. John B. Cones, Jr., MC. This medal is awarded each year to the member of the Basic Class attaining the highest general average.

The First Division prize was presented to Capt. Paul A. Paden, MC, by Maj. Alvin L. Gorby, MC, Commanding Officer, 1st Medical Regiment. This award goes to the student who demonstrates the greatest fitness for service with a Medical Regiment.

Captains

W. T. Carl, VC	A. N. Kracht, DC
A. B. Cruz, MC, Phil.	B. F. Leach, VC
Army	H. G. Moehring, MC
C. C. Dodson, MC	P. A. Paden, MC
David Fisher, MC	J. A. Sanchez, MC
E. S. Fugels, MC	Phil. Army
E. D. Gay, MC	W. D. Shipley, VC
A. A. Grebs, MC	J. H. Taber, MC
R. J. Houghland, MC	P. F. Viglione, MC
R. D. Johnson, DC	P. O. Wells, MC
T. C. Jones, VC	C. B. White, MC
D. C. Kelley, VC	W. E. Wilkinson, MC
R. R. Kelley, MC	W. D. Willis, MC
H. A. Kind, MC	

First Lieutenants

J. W. Batch, MC	J. McKnight, MAC
J. H. Bridges, MC	T. F. McManis, DC
J. E. Cannon, MC	J. O'N. Mitchell, DC
D. E. Carle, MC	L. J. Nummerville, MC
R. H. Carnahan, DC	A. G. Oliver, MC
H. R. Carter, MC	J. J. Palmer, MC
J. B. Cones, Jr., MC	J. S. Pegg, DC
W. C. Cooper, MC	B. E. Pollock, MC
F. R. Drake, MC	W. J. Reedy, MC
C. H. Gingles, MC	F. H. Richardson, Jr., DC
H. M. Greuland, MC	C. F. Schuessler, DC
R. J. Healy, Jr., MC	J. B. Seaman, MC
E. R. Inwood, MC	D. J. Sheehan, MC
L. S. Lehard, MC	H. C. Vedder, MC
E. C. Lowry, MC	W. C. White, MC
R. P. Mason, MC	C. B. Williams, MC
G. J. Matt, MC	J. R. Woodruff, MC
T. D. McCarthy, MC	George Zalkan, MC
J. R. McGraw, MC	

Second Lieutenants

J. McCormley, MAC	J. V. Painter, MAC
H. B. Nelson, MAC	G. H. Wilson, MAC

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since June 16, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col. John Millikin (Cav.), GSC, No. 9. Last nomination to the grade of Col. John Millikin (Cav.), GSC, No. 9. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Durward S. Wilson, Inf., No. 10.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—

Vincent N. Diaz, Inf., No. 13. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Vincent N. Diaz, Inf., No. 13. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Andres Lopez, Inf., No. 14.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Joseph H. Burghelm, QMC, No. 19. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Joseph H. Burghelm, QMC, No. 19. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—John W. Irwin, Inf., No. 20.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Whitely Miller, Cav., No. 294.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, SC, No. 262.

Non-Promotion List

Maj. Samuel W. Reeves, Medical Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Charles T. Young, Medical Corps, promoted to major.

1st Lt. George J. Matt, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

2nd Lt. Wilfred A. Emond, Medical Administrative Corps, promoted to first lieutenant.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Within a few days the President will sign the tax revision act. It is largely a gesture, but it is nevertheless encouraging because the passage of the measure unanimously by both Houses, indicates the willingness of that body to assist business when the Administration permits, and because it removes from the statute books the remnant of the undistributed profits tax. This tax was imposed in 1936 for a double purpose, to provide revenue for the ambitious farm aid program and to pay the soldiers' bonus, but especially to strike at huge corporation surpluses, which the New Deal regarded as a social, as well as financial danger. In practice it was found that this scheme of taxation would penalize the small corporation, which desired to lay aside reserves for emergencies, while favoring the large corporations, which, having big surpluses, could afford to pay out all earnings as dividends. The tax as enacted did not entirely meet the President's views. It laid a flat rate of fifteen per cent on all corporate income, with a supplementary series of graduated surtaxes on income withheld from stockholders. Then came the recession, and as a result of the pressure of business and in spite of the President's demand that special penalty taxes be imposed on "closely held" corporations, Congress sharply modified the tax. The President allowed the act to become a law without his signature and sharply criticised it, especially the absence of the penalty taxes on the closely held corporations. The repeal of the tax will mean that every board of directors of corporations will be relieved from the compulsion of issuing dividends and can establish reserves for emergencies.

The President has indicated his support of another huge lending program based upon the construction of self-liquidating bridges and other public works to be financed by credits from government agencies. It is apparent that he is still committed to the device of government credits to help in lifting the country from the recession. That Congress, too, is in a spending mood is illustrated by the heavy appropriations being made for agriculture and for rivers and har-

bors, although the President has warned that if the budget estimates be exceeded, additional taxes to raise the revenue must be laid. On July 1 the Treasury will reveal the deficit for the fiscal year, which will approximate at least 3.5 billions. This will be about half a billion less than was forecast by the President last January. The President continues to feel that if the national income could be advanced to 80 billions annually, the financial troubles of the Government would be over. According to the Department of Commerce, the national income for 1938 was 64 billions, a drop of 7 billions from the preceding year, and unless business picks up, the figure for the current calendar year will not be much, if at all, higher. It is to develop the larger income that increased spending and lending is regarded as necessary.

Because of the foreign situation, the President insisted that he continue to have the power to devalue the dollar from its present devaluation percentage of 59.06 to 50. In the course of the Senate debate, it was recalled that recently the British Government permitted the pound to fall in order that British business could advantage, but when the United States complained, the unit received support. So that we may be in a position to retaliate it was argued the President's devaluation power should continue.

Within a few days all of the major appropriation bills and the legislation on the "must" list will have been enacted, with the exception of the neutrality act. Changes in the National Labor Relations Board have been postponed until the next session. The President is insisting upon neutrality legislation, and the House has complied, but a prolonged filibuster is certain in the Senate, where 21 Senators have signed a round robin continuing the embargo feature of the existing law, which the White House wishes repealed.

Lightning Sponsor Named

Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, widow of the late Senator from New York, will christen the Lightning, C-2 cargo vessel, which will be launched by the commission July 15 at Kearny, N. J.

As chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, Senator Copeland was re-

sponsible for the passage of much of the merchant marine legislation which established the Maritime Commission.

The Lightning will be the 13th ship to be launched by the commission under its program.

Merchant Marine

An eligible list of 166 candidates for appointment as deck and engineer cadets aboard government-operated and subsidized merchant ships has been set up by the Maritime Commission as the result of its first annual examination, held throughout the country April 17.

Appointments from the list, in order of grades on the examination, will be made as vacancies occur. It is expected that the list will be exhausted by the time the next examination is held, next April.

Cadets given berths aboard vessels engage in practical ship work, at the same time studying special courses. At the end of three years—four years, if the commission is able in the meantime to obtain facilities for a year of instruction ashore—the cadets may go before the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation for tickets as third mates or third assistant engineers. If not then employed in those capacities, they may be reassigned to vessels as cadet officers.

There are now 236 cadets and cadet officers aboard American vessels owned or subsidized by the government.

The 166 youths on the list are all that remain of 5,000 who inquired about the examinations. About 400 took the actual examination. Those on the list are from 36 states and Puerto Rico.

Hire Crew, Says Commission

On orders from the Maritime Commission the master of the Coldbrook is now attempting to hire a crew for his vessel from the office of the U. S. Shipping Commissioner for Seattle. Since arrival of the vessel June 2 from Norfolk, she has laid idle, picketed by West Coast AFL Seamen's Unions who demand that crews be hired through the Union halls.

The commission has emphatically refused, stating that the seaman are government employees and therefore membership in any organization cannot be a condition of employment.

The vessel and three others are to be operated by Pacific Northwest Oriental Line, as managing agent, between Puget Sound ports and the Orient. Since the route is not now served by American flag lines, the government is undertaking service. Labor difficulties promise to delay inauguration of the service, since even if the Coldbrook's master obtains a crew, he must also obtain cargo, and longshoremen have stated that they will not pass through the seamen's picket lines.

Terminal Bids Received

The Maritime Commission has received bids from Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., D. S. Morrison Transport, Trading and Terminal Corporation, and Piers Operating Co. for lease of its Boston terminal, known as the Boston Army Supply Base, for a ten-year period, beginning July 1.

Boston Tidewater offered 47 per cent of the gross annual revenue; D. S. Morrison, 42 per cent, and Piers, 40.7 per cent. Piers, present lessee of the terminal, also submitted a bid on a sliding scale—37.7 per cent up to \$210,000 gross revenue, 62.7 per cent over \$210,000, and 72.7 per cent over \$250,000. This offer was objected to by Boston Tidewater, who pointed out that invitations did not provide for a sliding scale.

All bidders guarantee the commission a minimum of \$75,000 a year, plus \$2 a hour per crane for use of gantry cranes at the terminal.

Meanwhile, the commission has made little headway in its negotiations with Hoboken for sale of the piers it operates there. The Navy has stated that it does not object to sale of the terminal if it is continued as a marine terminal, but it is understood the New Jersey city wishes to convert the piers into repair docks.

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Infantry School Graduation (Continued from Page 1004)

finding the munitions it needs to fight with. "We lay much stress on leadership and initiative in the training of the armies of the present day. It is more than ever the outstanding need in every organization. In former ages when troops fought in close formation, one leader could directly control a considerable number of men. The general could overlook the whole field of battle. But today battle is waged by small groups widely dispersed and acting on their own initiative. A vast number of group leaders is needed. And they must be trained to exercise the initiative formerly expected of higher commanders. Oppressed by the feeling of isolation and abandonment in the void of the modern battlefield each must nevertheless feel that the issue of the battle depends upon his action. The modern battle is won by squad leaders.

"That is why you must insist that squad and section leaders exercise complete command of their units. They must be their instructors and supervisors in the squad rooms and the company schools as well as their leaders on the drill field and in combat exercises. And in each unit a second must be trained to exercise command.

Good Government

"But running a company is a matter of good government as well as of military training. Indeed, good company government is a necessary basis for military training and this calls for attention to many commonplace details.

"Now I know that the main job of infantry is preparation for combat. That's the reason why we are organized the way we are. I know also that we have been called upon to devote an undue proportion of our time to administration. There has been too much paper work, too much fatigue, too much use of combat troops on post utilities and upkeep of barracks and quarters. Nevertheless if you don't pay some attention to housekeeping, you are going to have an unhappy company.

"You may have some unhappy moments yourselves if you neglect the requirements of regulations. It will be embarrassing if careless custody of company fund checkbooks, final statement blanks, and deposit books results in the loss of money to the government, the company, or the men.

"No officer can effectively administer a company who is not thoroughly familiar with all regulations relating to enlisted men and to company administration. There is a certain unavoidable element of humdrum in military service.

"Another of the fundamentals of the company management is the proper organization of tasks—that is, the apportionment of duties to subordinate leaders. One of the worst and at the same time commonest sights is the picture of an officer personally undertaking the execution of tasks that properly belong to a non-commissioned officer. This has two objections: it deprives the N. C. O. of his functions and frequently lowers his prestige and impairs his initiative; and second, it involves the officer in details to the detriment of his supervision of the organization as a whole. ***

Leadership

"All of these matters are details that go toward making up that which in the sum total we call leadership. But perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they flow from good leadership rather than constitute it. For if an aggressive leadership exists in an organization, the detailed performance follows as a matter of course. If the solidarity of feeling and action which flows from good leadership exists in any organization, we need not be concerned about its performance in target practice, in combat exercises, or the technique of weapons.

"It was this solidarity that won for us every war in our history. It was born in the dark days of Valley Forge, where suffering endured in common by officers and men bound them together in indissoluble bonds of comradeship. It has been ever since an outstanding tradition of our service.

"You have often heard of Valley Forge as the birthplace of the American Army and have often heard extolled the principles of leadership as inculcated there by that great leader, von Steuben. But these principles are so primal in their nature and so vital to our military existence that they may be said to have acquired the rights of a litany, to be repeated again and again until they have been burned into our consciousness.

"You remember what Steuben said about the duties of the captain?

"A captain cannot be too careful of the company the state has committed to his charge. He must pay the greatest attention to the health of his men, their discipline, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothes and necessities.

Gain Esteem of Men

"His first object should be to gain the love of his men by treating them with every

possible kindness and humanity, inquiring into their complaints and when well founded, seeing them redressed. He should know every man of his company by name and character. He should often visit those who are sick, speak tenderly to them, see that the public provision, whether medicine or diet, is duly administered, and procure them besides such comforts and conveniences as are in his power. The attachment that arises from this kind of attention to the sick and wounded is almost inconceivable; it will, moreover, be the means of preserving the lives of many valuable men' ***

"Nothing shows more clearly than Steuben's instructions the element of personal sacrifice that enters into military leadership.

"But the world is accustomed to think of the leader's position as one of privilege. He seems to have advantages that other men would gladly receive. And it is too often the case that positions of leadership are converted to the purposes of personal advantage. Too often, as of old, the ambitious ask of the Lord of Creation, 'Grant that we may sit, one on Thy right, and the other on Thy left, in Thy glory.'

"To him who would lead men, either in peace or war, the answer comes back, today as 2000 years ago, 'Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.' This is the first principle and basis of leadership in all great human activities. And in no walk of life it is so true as in the profession of arms.

"The first duty of the military leader is the welfare of his men. He fails to lead at all who fails to meet this demand. Only when he has met it will there be that unity of soul in the organization that leads on to victory. Only then will we be able to call on every man for the expenditure of his last ounce of energy, his last drop of blood, in grueling strain of the forced march and the red battle."

Roster of Graduates

Stations and assignments of the 141 officers who graduated at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., June 15, 1939, are as follows:

Regular Class

Assigned to 1939-40 Tank Class of the Infantry School: 1st Lieutenants Russell F. Akers, jr., Herbert H. Andrae, William A. Bailey, Robert M. Blanchard, jr., William H. Brerly, jr., Noel M. Cox, S. Fred Cummings, jr., William H. G. Fuller, Robert R. Glass, Benjamin W. Hawes, Carl T. Isham, Thomas J. Mariane, Jack J. Richardson, John N. Seville, James F. Skells, Joseph W. Stilwell, jr., Ralph Talbot, 3rd, John L. Throckmorton, John R. Wright, jr., John E. Kelly, James E. Landrum, jr., Howard Mett Snyder, jr.

Assigned to 1939-40 Advanced Communications Class of the Infantry School: 1st Lieutenants Claude L. Bowen, James L. Dalton, 2nd, Thomas B. Evans, Louis D. Farnsworth, jr., Allen H. Foreman, John Neiger, Julius D. Stanton, Earl F. Holton, William L. Longley.

Assigned to organizations at Fort Benning: 1st Lt. James V. Adams, Aide-de-Camp; 1st Lt. Adrian L. Hoebeke, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Walter E. Bare, jr., 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Herbert F. Batcheller, 21th Inf.; 1st Lt. Travis T. Brown, Asst. QM; 1st Lt. Frank J. Canfield, 21th Inf.; 1st Lt. Edgar C. Dolan, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Roy T. Evans, jr., 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. William L. Hardick, 21th Inf.; 1st Lt. Richard C. Hopkins, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. James L. Richardson, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Joseph R. Russ, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Lester L. Wheeler, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Charles P. Ballieu, Asst. QM.

Assigned to other stations: 1st Lt. Thomas A. McCrary, 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lt. Alston Grimes, Student, Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas; 1st Lt. Arthur W. Tyson, Student Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; 1st Lt. Robert H. Douglas, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, New York; 1st Lt. Meade J. Dugas, 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebraska; 1st Lt. Gordon M. Eyer, 2nd Inf., Fort Wayne, Michigan; 1st Lt. George P. Hill, jr., 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Maine; 1st Lt. Frank Kowalski, jr., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Kentucky; 1st Lt. Cyril J. Letzelter, Asst. Quartermaster, Maxwell Field, Alabama; 1st Lt. William J. Mahoney, 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebraska; 1st Lt. Autrey J. Marott, 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Alabama; 1st Lt. Raymond C. Adkisson, Cav., Ft. Riley, Kansas; 1st Lt. Charles H. Miles, jr., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lt. Austin A. Miller, Asst. Quartermaster, Mitchell Field, L. I., New York; 1st Lt. Geo. B. O'Connor, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine; 1st Lt. Thomas A. O'Neill, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Georgia; 1st Lt. Wm. W. Quinn, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Georgia; 1st Lt. John B. Richardson, jr., 12th Infantry, Ft. Washington, Maryland; 1st Lt. Milton L. Rosen, 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, North Dakota; 1st Lt. Raymond W. Sellers, 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Michigan; 1st Lt. Robert E. Tucker 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine; 1st Lt. Harry J. Fleege, Cav., Philippine Department; 1st Lt. Edward E.

R. Weber, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lt. Shelby F. Williams, Cav., 6th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; 1st Lt. Thomas W. Woodyard, jr., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Kentucky; 1st Lt. Frederick H. Gaston, jr., Cav., 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, North Dakota; 1st Lt. James R. Weaver, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, New York; 1st Lt. Geo. H. Bishop, jr., 2nd Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lt. John P. Blackshear, 2nd Division, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; 1st Lt. Peter D. Chinos, 2nd Division, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Capt. Samuel S. Yenton, USMC, USS Brooklyn, Commanding Officer Marine Detachment on board; 1st Lt. Stephen D. Cohen, Asst. Quartermaster, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lt. William F. Due, 2nd Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lt. Roland A. Elliott, jr., 2nd Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lt. Edward M. Harris, US Military Academy, West Point, New York; 1st Lt. John C. Staple, US Military Academy, West Point, New York; Capt. Clifton R. Moss, USMC, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lt. William V. Thompson, 2nd Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lt. Forrest Caraway, 7th Inf., Chiklook Barracks, Alaska; 1st Lt. Ralph D. McKinney, Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey; Capt. Ernest D. Liston, Medical Corps, Student Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; 1st Lt. John M. Kemper, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Capt. Thomas J. Colley, USMC, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California; 1st Lt. Wm. G. Barnwell, jr., Hawaiian Department; 1st Lt. James L. McGeehe, Student Ordnance Course No. 1, Watertown, Mass.; 1st Lt. Dennis J. McMahon, Hawaiian Department; Capt. Joseph H. Berry, USMC, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lt. William J. Mullen, jr., Hawaiian Department; 1st Lt. Charles W. G. Rich, Hawaiian Department; 1st Lt. Joseph E. Williams, Hawaiian Department; 1st Lt. Elmer W. Grubbs, Hawaiian Department; 1st Lt. Lloyd R. Fredendall, jr., 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; 1st Lt. William P. O'Neal, jr., 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; 1st Lt. Geo. F. Wells, Student Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Capt. J. Trimble Brown, 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland; 1st Lt. Ralph Aspaugh, Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. Thomas H. Beck, 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Richard C. Blatt, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lt. John A. Cleveland, jr., 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. Melville B. Coburn, F. A., 2nd Inf., Fort Brady, Michigan; 1st Lt. Frederick W. Coleman, 3rd, 24th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland.

Officers of the Class not named above: Col. Luther R. Stevens, Philippine Army, 1st Lt. Eulogio Balco, Philippine Army; 2nd Lt. Marcos G. Soliman, Philippine Army.

TANK CLASS

Assigned to organizations at Ft. Benning: Capt. Kilbourne Johnston, Inf., 24th Inf.; Maj. John L. Pierce, 66th Inf.; Capt. John P. Kidwell, 66th Inf.; Capt. Jacob R. Moon, 66th Inf.; 1st Lt. Harold C. Davall, 66th Inf.; 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Dolph, 3rd, 66th Inf.; 1st Lt. Glenn H. Garrison, 66th Inf.; 1st Lt. Maurice E. Kaiser, 66th Inf.; 1st Lt. James I. King, 29th Inf.; 1st Lt. Allan D. MacLean, 66th Inf.

Assigned to other stations: 1st Lt. William R. Collins, USMC, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; 1st Lt. James D. Wilmoth, 3rd Tank Company, Ft. Lewis, Washington; Lt. Col. Wm. E. Brougher, Inf., Philippine Department; Lt. Col. Vernon Evans, 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Maj. Furman W. Hardee, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. Evan M. Houseman, 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Capt. Charles G. Meints, USMC, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Capt. Laurence N. Buck, 2nd Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 1st Lt. Donald Donaldson, 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Captain Charles R. Kutz, 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland; 1st Lt. Albert P. Mossman, 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland; Capt. Richard C. Babbitt, Inf., Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; 1st Lt. Frederick J. Simpson, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Maj. Ingomar M. Oseth, Inf., Office of Chief of Infantry, Washington, D. C.; 1st Lt. Richard Steinbach, 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Capt. James O. Stephenson, 6th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 1st Lt. John Sullivan, 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; 1st Lt. Sidney T. Telford, 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; 1st Lt. Augustus W. Dannemiller, 2nd Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Major Thomas N. Stark, Inf., Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; Capt. Samuel F. Silver, Asst. Quartermaster, Ft. Slocum, New York; 1st Lt. Harry W. Sweeting, jr., 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland.

332nd Infantry Association

The 332nd Infantry Association will hold its Annual Reunion Sept. 23 in Steubenville, Ohio. The Regiment was composed mostly of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania men with service in Italy.

Army War College

The graduation exercises of the 1938-1939 Class of The Army War College were held at 10:30 A. M., Tuesday, June 20, in the Auditorium of the College at Ft. Humphreys, Washington, D. C.

The exercises consisted of invocation and benediction by Chaplain Herbert A. Rhoad and a short introductory speech by Maj. Gen. John L. De Witt, Commandant of The Army War College, followed by the principal address delivered by Secretary of War Woodring, who also presented the diplomas.

The following officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps were graduated:

Colonel

Burton O. Lewis, OD

Lieutenant Colonels

G. E. Brower, AC	A. B. McDaniel, (Maj.) AC
R. E. Carmody, Cav.	T. L. Martin, Inf.
W. A. Copthorne, CWS	J. C. McHaffey, CE
L. A. Craig, FA	C. D. Y. Ostrom, CAC
C. M. Daly, Cav.	W. O. Ryan, AC
O. P. Echols, (Maj) AC	G. E. Stratemyer, AC
L. S. Gerow, Inf.	V. V. Taylor, AGD
O. L. Haines, Cav.	J. D. Von Holtzen-dorff, FA
P. R. Hawley, MC	D. J. Weart, CE
E. W. Hill, (Maj.) AC	L. B. Weeks, CAC
J. L. Homer, CAC	
H. F. Loomis, CAC	

Majors

W. Archer, Inf.	E. B. McKinley, QMC
L. C. Beebe, Inf.	M. H. McKinnon, (Capt.) AC
E. W. Billick, MC	M. W. Marston, Inf.
H. W. Blakeley, FA	R. B. Moran, SC
B. Campbell, FA	W. P. Morse, Inf.
E. D. Cooke, Inf.	C. L. Mullins, jr., Inf.
H. A. Cooney, FA	L. A. Pick, CE
E. P. Cress, Cav.	J. L. Remy, Inf.
J. C. Daly, Cav.	E. O. Sherrill, SC
J. R. Deane, Inf.	G. A. Schlicker, Inf.
L. Donovan, Inf.	M. F. Schneider, (Capt.) AC
D. C. Faith, Inf.	C. H. Searey, Inf.
E. M. Foster, FD	J. R. Sheetz, FA
P. R. Goode, Inf.	S. H. Sherrill, SC
G. W. Griner, jr., Inf.	V. H. Strahm, AC
L. P. Hodnette, Inf.	O. Summers, Inf.
W. W. Humphries, QMC	J. F. Upston, (Capt.), AC
G. O. Kurtz, FA	A. R. Walk, Inf.
R. B. McClure, Inf.	
B. M. McFadyen, Inf.	

Captains

C. L. Adcock, CE	C. B. Magruder, FA
E. Y. Argo, FA	H. A. Malin, Inf.
J. D. Balmer, FA	W. E. Niles, OD
D. G. Barr, Inf.	W. B. Palmer, FA
G. R. Carpenter, FA	C. A. Rehm, Cav.
R. F. Emils, Inf.	R. A. Schow, Inf.
B. F. Fellers, CAC	E. L. Shert, FA
P. E. Gallagher, Inf.	R. E. Starr, CAC
L. R. Groves, jr., CE	I. P. Swift, Cav.
A. M. Grunther, FA	R. H. Tate, CWS
J. E. Harriman, CAC	H. S. Vandenbergh, AC
H. Hewett, CAC	S. P. Walker, jr., Cav.
J. H. Hinds, FA	L. D. Wallis, Inf.
W. C. Hunt, QMC	
L. C. Jaynes, Inf.	
K. Maertens, Inf.	

U. S. Navy

B. R. Alexander, Comdr.	B. S. Kilbourne, Comdr.
F. R. Dodge, Comdr.	E. H. Geiselman, Comdr.

U. S. Marine Corps

F. A. Hart, Lt. Col.	L. D. Hernle, Lt. Col.
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Navy Medical Supplies

Medical supplies for the Navy are procured, stocked and issued throughout the service by a medical supply system. The system consists of several units, one of which acts as principal procuring agency and inspecting center. All are warehouses and issuing activities.

Procurements are made through the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, predicated upon personnel fluctuations and new construction to be equipped. The stock carried varies with current policy, and issues are made as required.

Officers Report Here

The following officers have reported for duty in Washington, D. C., the Navy Department stated this week:

Capt. F. E. Rogers, Naval Examining Board.
Comdr. W. M. Callaghan, Naval Operations.
Comdr. R. S. Riggs, Shore Estab. Division.
Lt. G. C. Montgomery, Nav. Air Sta., Anacostin.
Lt. Comdr. C. F. Behrens (MC), Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Lt. W. H. Randig (CEC), Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.



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